

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2052.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.

WITH  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



NAWAB GHULAM HUSSEIN KHAN, C.S.I., BRITISH ENVOY TO THE AMEER OF CABUL.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle yesterday week from the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arrived at the castle on Saturday last as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. Captain Edwards, R.E., and the Rev. Dr. Taylor also arrived. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Dr. Taylor dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. Dr. Taylor officiated. Lord and Lady Muncaster were invited to luncheon at the castle on Monday, and they were afterwards received by the Queen. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dined with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Majesty and the Princess have taken their customary daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has selected Captain Edwards, aide-de-camp to General Sir J. Linton Simmons, for the appointment of Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, jointly with Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales took part in the ceremonial on Monday in Paris at the fete for the distribution of awards accorded by the juries of the Universal Exhibition. His Royal Highness responded in French to the opening speech of the President, and was very warmly applauded. The Princess of Wales was present. On Tuesday a deputation of British commissioners, exhibitors, and jurors waited on the Prince at the British Embassy, to present him with an address inscribed in a costly volume. The Prince received them standing, Lord Lyons being on his right hand, and Mr. Adams, first secretary of the Paris Embassy, on his left. Lord Granville read the address. The Prince's reply was received with the utmost enthusiasm. His Royal Highness was afterwards at the luncheon given by Lord Lyons. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, has made various inspections in the Exhibition.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have returned to Cumberland Lodge from Germany.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Folly Theatre on Saturday.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House last Saturday from inspecting the troops in garrison at Devonport.

The Empress Eugenie and Prince Louis Napoleon have returned to Chiselhurst from the Continent. The Empress has recovered from the effects of her fall upon landing at Dover, and was able to walk to church on Sunday.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by the Ladies Georgiana and Sarah Spencer Churchill, have left the Viceregal Lodge for Knockdrin Castle, county Westmeath, the seat of Sir R. Levinge, where he is to reside for a couple of months. At Mullingar an address was presented by the town commissioners, and in his reply the Lord Lieutenant spoke of the prosperity of the country, and added that he looked forward to yet spending many happy days in Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Eaton Hall from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left town for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland has arrived at Osterley Park.

Count Beust arrived at the Austrian Embassy on Tuesday from Vienna to resume his diplomatic duties.

Lord Beaconsfield passed through town last Wednesday on his way to Hughenden Manor from visiting the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Weston Park, Shifnal, and the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Earl and Countess of Darnley and the Ladies Bligh and Viscountess De Vesci have arrived in Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington have arrived at Parks House, Newmarket.

The Earl of Carnwath and Lady Emma Dalzell have arrived at Torquay.

Count and Countess Batthyany and Mlle. Anna de Bornemann have arrived on a visit to Lady Delawarr at Buckhurst.

Count Montgelas has returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald have arrived at Oakeley Court from Paris.

Lord and Lady Dacre have arrived at The Hoo, near Welwyn, Herts, from Scotland.

Lady Churchill has arrived at Nairn Side, Inverness.

The Hon. Lady Biddulph, accompanied by Countess Spencer, has left town for Hastings, to pass a few weeks in retirement.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote have arrived at The Pynes, Devon.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Fiji Islands, and Lady Gordon and family have arrived at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, after a long absence from England.

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal, with Lady Garth and Miss Garth, has left England for Brindisi, en route for Bombay.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., with Mrs. and Miss Mary Gladstone, have arrived on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

The First Lord of the Admiralty left town on Monday for Paris, on his way to Marseilles, whence he goes to Malta and Cyprus, accompanied by the Secretary of State for War.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Lyttelton and the Hon. Mary Susan Caroline Cavendish, second daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham, was solemnised at the village church of Latimer on Saturday last. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels point and orange flowers, and a veil of the same lace, over a wreath of orange flowers, fastened with diamond brooches. The other ornaments comprised a diamond necklace and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Katherine Cavendish, her sister, Lady Susan Byng, Miss Grenfell, the Hon. Sarah Lyttelton, Miss Talbot, and Miss Mary Gladstone. The dresses were of ivory white broche silk, trimmed with satin and lace flounces, and white satin hats; and each wore a brooch with the initials "M. L." and coronet, studded with pearls and turquoises, the bridegroom's gift. Lord Lyttelton was accompanied by his brother, Captain the Hon. Neville G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade, as best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, Canon of Worcester and Rector of Hagley (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Bryant Burgess, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Latimer. The service was choral—the Hon. Victoria Grosvenor

presiding at the organ. Lord and Lady Chesham received about a hundred friends to breakfast, after which, Lord Lyttelton and his bride started, amidst a shower of rice, for Cleveden, the Duke of Westminster's residence, near Maidenhead, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green velvet, with bonnet to match. The gifts were of great value; and not least valued were those from Lord Lyttelton's tenantry and household, and the inhabitants of Hagley.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic Molyneux Montgomerie and Miss Isabella Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, was solemnised on the 17th inst. at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Mabel and Anne Lindsay, her cousins; and Miss Gunning and Miss Georgina Mary Gunning, granddaughters of the Rev. Sir Henry J. Gunning, Bart. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse, trimmed with point de gaze and orange-flowers, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a tulle veil. Her jewels comprised a diamond pendant, the gift of her aunt, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, and a diamond brooch and pin, presents from the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay and Miss Emily Sumner. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white cashmere, trimmed with dark blue velvet, and dark blue velvet hats trimmed with white lace. Each lady wore a gold locket, with the monogram "I.M." in the centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by the Rev. A. D. L'Estrange as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Beaulands, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Brighton, assisted by the Curate of St. James's. The wedding party proceeded to the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay's residence, 15, Collingham-road, South Kensington, to breakfast, after which the newly-wedded couple left the Hon. Colin Lindsay's for Tunbridge Wells for their honeymoon. The bride's presents were numerous.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Common Council has fixed the salary of the Remembrancer at £1500.

The Mercers' Company have contributed £105 to the fund being collected at the Mansion House towards the expenses of holding the agricultural exhibition in London next year.

On Tuesday morning the whole of the roadway of London Bridge, which had been partially closed for repaving since the 30th ult., was thrown open for traffic.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., who is an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John, has sent £50 in support of the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association.

It is stated that Dr. Erasmus Wilson has handed to Mr. John Dixon a cheque for £10,000 in redemption of his pledge to pay him that sum on the erection of Cleopatra's Needle on the banks of the Thames.

On Wednesday the teams, consisting of forty horses, which have run with the Brighton coach this season, were sold by auction at Aldridge's Repository. The top-priced horses were Cavalier, 100 gs.; Lily, 86 gs.; Blue Bell, 86 gs.; Hendon, 82 gs. The entire stud fetched 2200 gs.

Experiments with the electric light are to be made on the Thames Embankment, on Waterloo Bridge, in Billingsgate Market, in front of the Mansion House and on the Holborn Viaduct. Mr. Edison's patents for the subdivision of the electric light have been filed in the Patent Office in London.

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, an industrial exhibition was opened last Wednesday at Tottenham, in the Drill Hall, Park-lane. In the evening a concert was given, and on each successive day of the show some musical entertainment will be provided for the visitors. The exhibition will close next Wednesday.

Some time ago a gentleman, whose name has not transpired, announced his intention to give one hundred pounds to each of the metropolitan parishes, to be expended on the purchase and planting of trees in the principal thoroughfares. The same person has made a similar offer to the Hornsey Local Board for the purpose of planting Highgate with trees, and at a meeting of that body on Tuesday the offer was accepted.

At the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, Messrs. Fox and Bousfield offered to auction freehold estates in the New River Company, comprising two fifths of a king's share, one eighth of an adventurer's share, and thirty-one £100 shares (paid up). The adventurer's share realised at the rate of nearly £91,000 per share; the king's share at the rate of £88,200 per share; and the £100 shares sold at an average price of £310 per share.

Mr. H. M. Stanley gave a lecture at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening to a large and appreciative audience, who greeted his entrance with continued cheering. The subject of the lecture was Through the Dark Continent, being a brief description of Mr. Stanley's journey from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza, thence to the Tanganyika, and on by the Lualaba and Congo, now called the Livingstone, to the Atlantic Ocean.

At the sitting of the Commissioner and assessors in the inquiry into the loss of the Princess Alice on Tuesday Mr. Mansell Jones stated, on behalf of the Board of Trade, the nature of certain charges which will be brought against George Thomas Long, first mate of the Princess Alice; Thomas Harrison, captain of the Bywell Castle; and Henry Dunelow and Robert Thorn, first and second engineers of the Bywell Castle.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in October was 77,069, of whom 40,123 were in workhouses, and 36,946 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 869, 1003, and 4656 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 967, of whom 644 were men, 249 women, and 74 children.

Mr. Thomas Cant Mills, a milk-dealer, in Pratt-street, Camden Town, who was recently convicted by Mr. Barstow at the Clerkenwell Police Court for assaulting a detective officer and sentenced to six months' hard labour, appealed, at the Middlesex Sessions last Saturday, against the conviction. Witnesses who did not appear before the magistrate were called on behalf of the appellant, and their evidence satisfied the justices that the constable was mistaken as to the person who assaulted him. They therefore quashed the conviction.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Marine Society was held at the offices in Bishopsgate-street on Monday—Mr. Joseph Moore in the chair. The report of the committee stated that, during the last quarter, thirty-seven destitute persons had been admitted to the Warspite, twenty-five of that number being orphans; thirty-four boys had been sent to sea in the merchant service, and seven draughted into the Royal Navy, leaving on board the ship 301. Five medals for good service at sea had been presented. The swimming practice had been most successful, no less than 134 boys who, on joining, knew nothing whatever of this important branch of a sailor's training, having become good swimmers during the summer.

The opening meeting for the present session of the members of the Society of Medical Officers of Health took place yesterday week, at the Social Science Rooms, Adelphi, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas Stevenson. He gave an address on the "Acquisition and Distribution of Sanitary Knowledge by the Medical Profession," enforcing with particular emphasis the desirability for the advancement of sanitary science, of hygiene, or what might be termed preventive medicine, forming an obligatory and systematic part of the instruction given at our medical schools. The report for last year states that the society now consists of 158 members, of whom thirty-six are metropolitan and sixty-seven country members.

In digging the foundations for a new shaft at the rear of premises in the occupation of Messrs. Morgan and Co., in Long Acre, some workmen came upon a chest containing a large number of gold and silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII. in a good state of preservation. Besides a quantity of miscellaneous articles, the box contained about twenty pieces of church plate and ornaments. Among these were a massive chalice, a ciborium, and a monstrance, all set with precious stones; a finely-carved crozier head, a lapis lazuli crucifix, a pectoral cross and chain attached, some small vessels, and what appears to have been the mitre of an abbot or a bishop. At the foot of the chalice a cross with a nimbus is engraved, and in a scroll the Latin inscription, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam."

There were 2558 births and 1369 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 36 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 171 deaths were referred, against 190 and 191 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the numbers in recent weeks, although they were 60 below the corrected average. The fatal cases of diphtheria, which had been 20 and 17 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 12 last week, although they exceeded the corrected average by 4. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had risen from 158 to 286 in the six preceding weeks, further rose to 326 last week, and exceeded by 66 the corrected average; 216 resulted from bronchitis and 73 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3111 births and 1635 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 51° 9 deg., or 1° 9 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 18 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 74° 2 hours.

## NAWAB GHOLAM HUSSEIN KHAN, C.S.I.

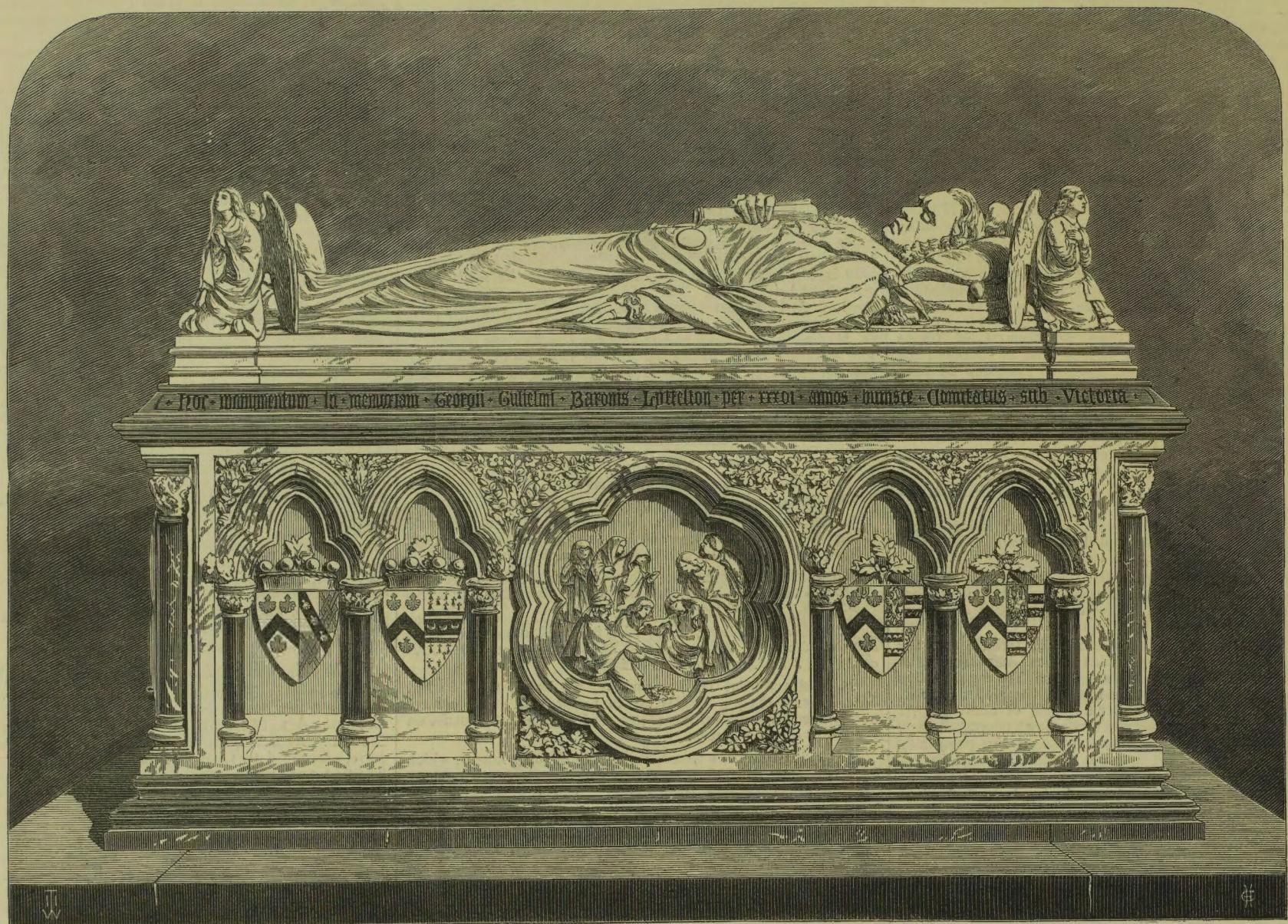
Our front-page Engraving is a portrait of Nawab Ghulam Hussein Khan, the native gentleman deputed by Lord Lytton to announce to Shere Ali Sir Neville Chamberlain's intended Mission. He belongs to the clan of the Alizae Pathans, who have, according to their own traditions, been settled in the Derayat upwards of 1000 years. He is eldest son of Ashik Mahomed Khan, who was ruler of the Tank subdivision of the Dera Ismail Khan district under the Maharajah Ranjeet Singh. On the death of his father, Ghulam Hussein Khan went to Lahore. In 1847, under the orders of the late Sir Frederick Currie, then resident at the Sikh capital, he, together with other Mohammedan chiefs, attacked the rebellious Bhai Maharajah Singh, completely dispersing his band. We find Ghulam Hussein Khan a few weeks later earning the approbation of Major R. Napier, chief engineer at the siege of Mooltan. He was next dispatched to Dera Ismail Khan to hold the country against the Sikh troops then in open rebellion in Bumnoo. Their loyal assistance to Lieutenant Reynell Taylor enabled that officer, with a few untrained levies and two old cannon—the only shot for which were stones—to reduce by siege the fort of Laki, which was defended by 500 men and ten guns. This exploit is, perhaps, one of the finest military achievements in our Indian history. During the siege Azim Khan, Dost Mahomed's son, marched down from Cabul with a strong force and endeavoured to seduce the Alizae chiefs from their allegiance, but it was of no avail; and, on finding that he could expect no support from his co-religionists in the Derayat, Azim Khan fell back. From 1851 to 1857 Ghulam Hussein remained at or near Bumnoo, aiding his old chief, Major Reynell Taylor, in the civil duties of the place; but on the outbreak of the mutiny he once more placed his sword at the disposal of the British, and was directed by Sir Herbert Edwardes to raise a body of Horse for service in the Derayat, so that the regular garrisons might be detached for service in Hindostan. In a few weeks Ghulam Hussein had raised 2000 men, who were the mainstay of the District Officer on the frontier during the early part of the rebellion. Towards the end of 1857 Sir John Lawrence directed the Nawab to take six troops of his Mooltan Horse to Lahore, where they were formed into a regiment and placed under the command of Captain—now General—C. Cureton. This corps took part in no less than sixteen different engagements with the rebels; and for his services during that period Ghulam Hussein received the title of Khan Bahadur, the third class Order of Merit, the Mutiny Medal, and a pension.

At the close of the Mutiny the Nawab was dispatched to Cabul as our Envoy, and remained there until 1863, during which time he did the British Government excellent service. He accompanied the Afghan army to Herat, and was the means of inducing Shere Ali to punish Sultan Mahomed Khan (his own father-in-law), who openly assisted the Momunds in the affair against us at Shubkudder in 1863. During the five years he remained in Cabul his conduct received the warmest approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. On his return from Cabul Ghulam Hussein was raised to the rank of Nawab, and in 1868 he was made a Companion of the Star of India. In the same year he was appointed Commandant of the Army of the State of Bhawlpore; but, owing to a slight put upon him before the Nawab, requested to be removed. Lord Napier, of Magdala, promptly reinstated him in his position of Native Commandant of the Mooltan Horse, and appointed him his Aide-de-Camp at the Camp of Exercise in 1873. During the Prince of Wales's visit to India the Nawab was nominated to his Royal Highness's Staff.

The Duke of Sutherland has presented each of the tradesmen on his Trentham estate, some 120 in number, with a milch cow and sufficient pasture land for feeding. This is in addition to the gardens and pasture land they already possess

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the extension of their submarine system to Cyprus. The cable has been laid by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company between Alexandria and Larnaca, and was opened for traffic yesterday week.

Lady Hall, widow of the late Admiral Sir William Hall, K.C.B., has informed the secretary of the Falmouth Sailors' Home that she is about to present a portrait of the Admiral to the institution. Sir William was the founder of sailors' homes, and that at Falmouth was one of the first he helped to start. Mrs. Cecil Hall has also presented £5 to the funds in memory of the Admiral.



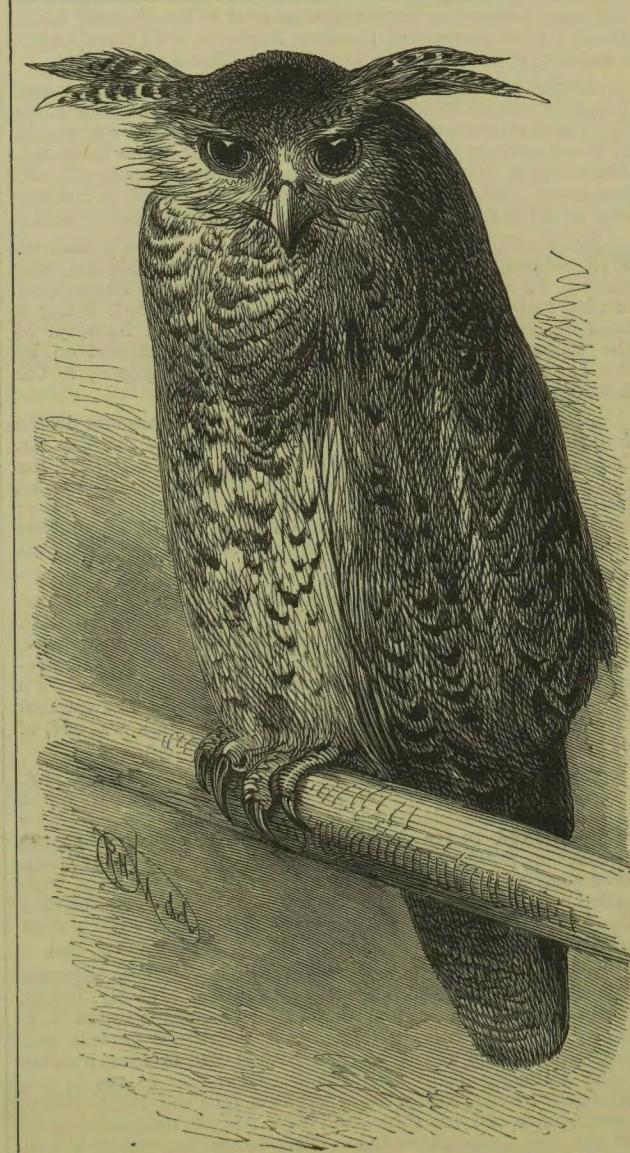
MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD LYTTELTON IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

## THE LATE LORD LYTTELTON.

Shortly after the death of the late Lord Lyttelton a number of his Worcestershire neighbours and friends met to give expression to their regard by the erection of some appropriate memorial. An influential committee was formed, headed by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Hampton, and Sir Edmund Lechmere, Canon Melville acting as honorary secretary. On the announcement of the proposal liberal subscriptions flowed in, and the committee, after due consideration, determined upon the erection of a monument in Worcester Cathedral. This proposal was cordially sanctioned by the Dean and Chapter. The late Sir Gilbert Scott was commissioned to prepare a design, which was approved, and which has now been carried out. The design is an altar-tomb in the manner of early fourteenth-century Gothic, on which reposes a recumbent statue of the deceased, dressed in the robes of a Peer. The statue is distinguished by perfect repose, as if asleep. The head inclines slightly to the left side; the left arm lies at full length by the side, the right hand resting upon the breast, holding a parchment with seal attached, in token of his office of Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire. The figure and the four kneeling angels which flank the four corners are executed in pure white marble. The tomb, which is executed in alabaster and different coloured marbles, is enriched with a series of arch-headed panels, supported by antique marble columns and carved capitals. These panels are filled with shields, on which are marshalled armorial bearings, illustrating the pedigree of the Lyttelton family. The sculptor is Mr. James Forsyth, of Baker-street.

## THE ORIENTAL EAGLE OWL.

Among the recent additions to the aviaries of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park is an example of the rare and little-known owl of which we now give an illustration. This bird, which had not previously been received alive in Europe, was obtained in Siam by Mr. Charles Fowler, of Cherryhinton, near Cambridge, and was presented to the Society on the 14th of last month. Its native home is said to be the forests of Karenne, in the interior of Siam. The Oriental owl belongs to the group of eagle owls, which are distinguished by their large size and by the long tufts of feathers that spring from each side of their heads, and cause them to be commonly designated as "horned" owls. Of the habits of the species, which is found in Malacca, Java, and Borneo, as well as in Siam, little has been recorded by naturalists. But there is a closely allied species found in British India, which Jerdon, in his "Birds of India," calls the "forest eagle owl" (*Huhua Nepalensis*). Jerdon found this bird in the high forests of Malabar, where it was not very common, and was said to kill hares, various birds, cats, rats, and even fishes, and to have a low, deep, and far-sounding hoot. Other members of the group of horned owls are the great horned owl of Central Europe



THE ORIENTAL EAGLE OWL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

(*Bubo maximus*) and the Virginian owl of America (*Bubo Virginianus*), both which are also represented in the Zoological Society's collection.

## MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP.

Our last week's obituary contained a brief record of this eminent French prelate, who had been, since 1849, Bishop of Orleans, and was an influential ecclesiastical politician. He was, of course, a strenuous advocate of the temporal dominion of the Pope at Rome; but he was never regarded as one of the zealots for the Ultramontane claims of absolute and unlimited authority vested in the Roman See to determine all questions of faith and practice in the Roman Catholic Church. He, nevertheless, took part in the Vatican Council of 1868, and acquiesced in its decrees. He was a native of Savoy, and of humble birth; he died in his seventy-seventh year.

The Portrait of Monseigneur Dupanloup is from a photograph by Franck, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

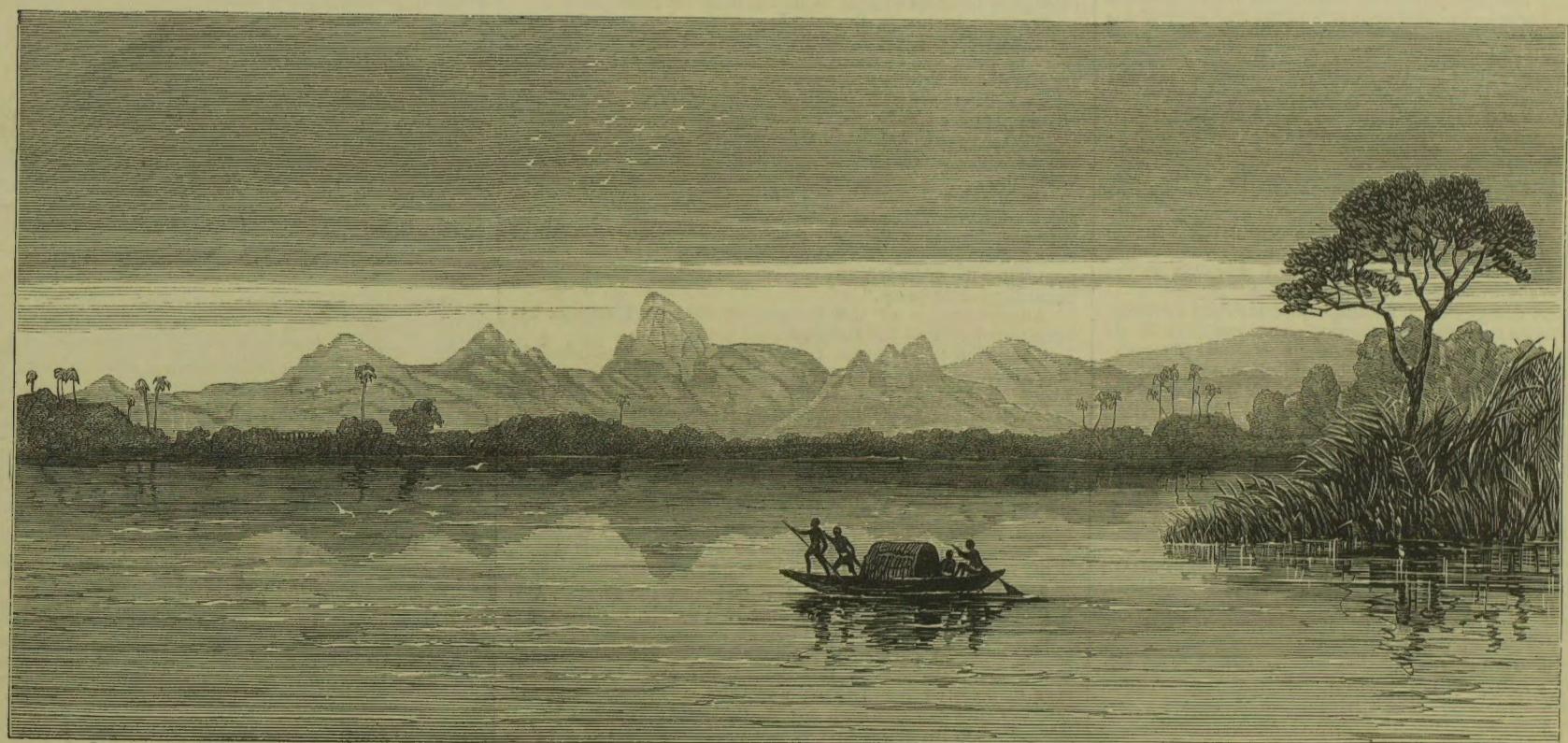
## EAST AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

We present another of Mr. H. Thelwall's sketches of the scenery in that region of tropical East Africa, between the Lower Zambesi and Lake Nyassa, inland from the Mozambique coast, which has lately been traversed by several missionary expeditions. This is a view of the inundation that covered the Morumbala marsh, on the left bank of the Shiré river, at the season of the Artist's journey, which was continued by means of a native boat. The birds flying aloft are pelicans, their white backs flashing in the bright sun, alternating with the dark grey wings, in a manner that often attracts notice.

Our scientific contemporary *Nature* makes the following announcement concerning East African Exploration:—"According to present arrangements, we believe that Mr. Keith Johnston, the leader of the expedition which the committee of the African Exploration Fund are about to dispatch from the East Coast of Africa to Lake Nyassa, will leave England on Nov. 14 for Zanzibar, together with his second in command, Mr. Thompson, whose more especial function it will be to study the geology of the country traversed. Mr. Thompson, we believe, has an excellent training as a geologist, and it is expected that he will make important contributions to our knowledge of the geology of the region to be visited. The expedition will not actually start for the interior till next spring, and the interval will no doubt be utilised in making short journeys on the mainland, and in procuring all information possible in regard to the inhabitants, language, and natural condition of the region which is about to be thoroughly and scientifically explored. We sincerely trust that Mr. Johnston may not meet with the same trouble in the matter of porters as has so long retarded the progress of the Belgian and other expeditions."



THE LATE MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP, BISHOP OF ORLEANS.



IN THE MORUMBALA MARSH, EAST AFRICA.

## THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

The return to India of Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, the Special Envoy sent by Lord Lytton to the Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, has brought no tokens of a pacific disposition. The Ameer's answer to the Viceroy of British India is described by this week's telegrams as "unsatisfactory" and "unconciatory;" and the military preparations in India are not relaxed, though it is stated, in the *Bombay Gazette* of last Wednesday, that the Government has decided to postpone the attack on Cabul till next year, for which purpose "an irresistible force" will be organised. The force to be collected in the Peshawur Valley and at the mouth of the Khoorum Pass, is stated to be 35,000 of all arms, besides which there are the troops destined to reinforce the garrison of Quetta, and perhaps to occupy Candahar. Shere Ali is said to have 60,000 infantry, mostly armed with breechloaders, a hundred guns, and a good proportion of cavalry. It is expected that he will defend Ali Musjid and the Khyber Pass, and the cities of Jellalabad and Cabul, but not Candahar. The Khan of Khelat has readily consented to the passage of any number of British troops through his territory to Quetta, and has offered to furnish supplies. The principal Sikh chiefs of the Punjab and the Nawab of Bhawulpore have volunteered to send contingents to the British Army.

On the other hand, the Russian envoy to Cabul, General Stolietoff, who had been staying with the Ameer Shere Ali since last July, has returned to St. Petersburg, but has left at Cabul some superior officers well versed in topographical surveys. The St. Petersburg journal *Golos* publishes an article which declares that Russia will not remain indifferent to any attempt on the part of England to alter the present neutral position of Afghanistan, as Russia's Central Asian possessions are at stake. "The fate of Afghanistan must not be decided without Russia's consent, and without Russia's co-operation no change in the existing order of things can be introduced in Central Asia." A despatch says that the Russian Government are constructing a telegraph from Samarcand to the Amu Darya, and that Shere Ali has offered to extend the wire to Cabul.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon presided on Monday at the distribution of the Exhibition prizes at the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées. The ceremony is said to have been one of the most successful of the kind ever witnessed in Paris. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Duke of Aosta. The Marshal delivered an address, in which he thanked the Governments and peoples for the confidence they had shown by their readiness to take part in the Exhibition, the success of which showed what could be effected by seven years of self-concentration and labour in retrieving terrible disasters. "It has been seen (he added) that the solidity of our credit, the abundance of our resources, the peace of our cities, the calm of our population, the training and good bearing of our now reconstituted army, testify to an organisation which I am convinced will be fruitful and durable. Our national ambition will not stop there. If we have become more careful and laborious, we still owe it to the memory of our misfortunes to maintain and develop among us the spirit of concord, respect for institutions and laws, and ardent and disinterested love of our country." The Minister of Commerce, after acknowledging the Marshal's speech, proceeded to read the lists of awards and to distribute the principal prizes and decorations. The president of each group, French and foreign, here came forward and received the decorations and honours accorded to each particular section *en bloc*, this being the only way of recognising the multitude of awards. The ceremony closed with musical honours, amongst which the new hymn of Laurent de Rillé was conspicuous. The President retired with a military escort, as did the Royal Princes. We intend to illustrate the ceremony next week.

Some idea can be formed of the share assigned to different nations in the Exhibition awards. Out of 130 grand prizes, 2470 gold medals, 6400 silver medals, 10,000 bronze medals, and 10,000 honourable mentions, England takes 20 grand prizes, 231 gold, 341 silver, 459 bronze medals, and 349 honourable mentions; while the Colonies carry off three grand prizes, 59 gold, 199 silver, 286 bronze medals, and 318 honourable mentions. England also takes 21, and her Colonies 13 diplomas of honour. The United States, according to the American Register, carry off grand prizes, 10; diplomas of honour, 30; gold medals, 135; silver medals, 200; bronze medals, 220; and honourable mentions, 156.

An address bearing upwards of a thousand signatures was presented on Tuesday by Lord Granville to the Prince of Wales at the British Embassy thanking his Royal Highness for his labours in connection with the Exhibition, and also referring to the able manner in which Mr. Cunliffe Owen had discharged his duties as secretary to the British Commission. The Prince, in reply, said he was very sensible of the compliment paid him, spoke of the cordial good feeling which existed between England and France, and said that he thoroughly concurred in the remarks which had been made respecting Mr. Owen. The deputation, which included a large number of British jurors and exhibitors, was afterwards entertained at luncheon by Lord Lyons. In the evening there was a grand fête in the park at Versailles, and later in the evening a ball was given in the rooms of the palace. Great confusion prevailed at the ball, owing to the want of proper organisation.

A breakfast was given on Tuesday by about fifty Prefects, who had come up to Paris for yesterday's ceremony, to M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior. He was warmly complimented on the goodwill he had invariably shown; and, in reply, he described moderation and sincerity as the fundamental qualities of a Prefect.

On Wednesday the remains of Monseigneur Dupanloup were interred at Orleans with imposing religious ceremony, in presence of a large concourse of people from all parts of France, including many dignitaries of the Church and high personages in the political and social world. The funeral took place in the cathedral.

## ITALY.

Signor Cairoli arrived at Rome on Tuesday from Monza. On his presenting to the King the resignations of Count Corti, General Bruzzo, and Admiral di Brocchetti, he stated that the whole Cabinet had now resigned. His Majesty protested warmly, and declared positively that even if the whole Cabinet retired from office he would again charge Signor Cairoli with the formation of a new Ministry.

An increase of activity in the eruption of Vesuvius was observed on Tuesday evening.

## HOLLAND.

Both Chambers have passed the bill sanctioning the approaching marriage of the King of the Netherlands and Princess Emma de Waldeck-Pyrmont.

The Dutch Society of Commerce and Industry has resolved

to support the demand of Messrs. Crans and Co. for obtaining a concession for the construction of a seaport at Scheveningen, to be joined by a canal to the Meuse.

## DENMARK.

Attention was drawn in the Danish Parliament yesterday week to the fact that ill-treatment had been experienced by some Schleswig emigrants on visiting their former homes. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that all efforts made in Berlin to obtain a remedy for the existing state of things had hitherto failed, and that a change for the better was scarcely to be expected.

## GERMANY.

The Anti-Socialist Bill was passed in the German Parliament last Saturday by 221 votes against 149. Both sections of the Conservative party and the National Liberals recorded their votes, without exception, in favour of the bill, and they were joined by the Löwe group and some Liberals belonging to no special party. Prince Bismarck then read a message from the Emperor authorising him to close the Reichstag. The Prince expressed his satisfaction at the passing of the bill, and said that the Federal Governments were determined with the means provided by this measure, to make a sincere effort to cure the prevalent disease. They could scarcely succeed in accomplishing this in the space of two years and a half, but the Government hoped for further concessions from the Reichstag after the discussions which had now taken place. After giving three cheers for the Emperor, the House adjourned.

The Anti-Socialist Bill, which was signed by the Crown Prince at Potsdam on Monday, was published on Tuesday by the German *Official Gazette*, and immediately came into force, four clubs in Berlin and a large number of publications having been put down by the police.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin on Tuesday afternoon for his country seat at Friedrichsruhe, Lauenburg.

The annual conscription is to be raised by 20,000 men..

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Parliament was opened on Sunday by the Emperor, who delivered a speech in which reference is made to the occupation of Bosnia. His Majesty, amidst the cheers of the Assembly, spoke of the bravery and praiseworthy conduct of the army, by which he said the first part of the duty cast upon Austria by the Berlin Congress had been accomplished. That justified them in the hope that what remained to be done would be achieved without further sacrifices being demanded from the nation. On the whole, the speech seemed to have produced a satisfactory impression. In Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Koloman Ghiczy was elected President by 206 votes out of 350 recorded.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Tuesday after the recess. In the Lower House the President thanked the army for its bravery, heroism, and self-sacrifice, and his remarks were received with loud cheers. The Austrian estimates for 1879, which were distributed to the members, show a reduction of twelve millions of florins in the expenditure and a decrease of four millions in the revenue as compared with the preceding year. The requirements of 1879 will exceed those of last year by upwards of four millions of florins. The deficit in 1879 is in round numbers fifteen millions of florins, which, compared with the deficit of 1878, shows an improvement to the amount of eight millions.

## GREECE.

A debate in the Chambers on the past policy of the Government, which began on Monday week, was brought to a conclusion on Friday evening. On a resolution being put to the vote, sixty-nine members supported the Government and sixty-three the Opposition.

## ROUMANIA.

The extraordinary Session of the Chambers was closed on the 16th by a Message from Prince Charles, and the ordinary Session is announced to begin on Nov. 27. The Government is now authorised to take possession of the Dobrudscha, and troops destined for its occupation have been dispatched.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at Bucharest for the purpose of deciding upon the measures to be taken for the administration of the Dobrudscha.

The troops made their triumphal entry into Bucharest on Sunday, and were reviewed by Prince Charles. The men were received with much enthusiasm, and at night the town was illuminated.

A new decoration, called the Elizabeth Cross, has been established by princely decree. It is to be given to persons who have aided the Roumanian sick and wounded during the recent campaign.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A semi-official statement has been published in St. Petersburg giving a contradiction to the report that the Czar intended to withdraw from public affairs. His Majesty, it is declared, attends to business exactly as he has done for years past.

M. Miliutin has (a Berlin telegram says) returned to St. Petersburg from Livadia, with strict orders from the Czar to spare no pains and to use whatever means seem proper for the suppression of Nihilism in the empire.

Two of the St. Petersburg newspapers have received official warnings, one for exhorting the new Chief of the Secret Police to deal leniently with political offenders, the other for publishing an article against the new Socialist law in Germany.

On Monday Bessarabia was delivered to the Russian authorities. The Governor, in a telegram announcing the event to the Czar, says that the surrender took place amidst the unbounded enthusiasm of the inhabitants. "All classes of the population (he adds) join in expressing the most loyal sentiments towards your Majesty."

Administration of the finances of Eastern Roumelia has been transferred to the International Commission.

According to telegrams from Constantinople, published in the *Times*, Prince Lobanoff, at an interview with the Grand Vizier on Monday, said that the Russian troops would not retreat from their present positions till some arrangement had been made concerning the Christian refugees who are following the Russian army. Prince Lobanoff also repeated the declaration made by him at a former interview, that the Russians would not retreat beyond Adrianople till after the signature of the definitive treaty embodying those articles of the Treaty of San Stefano which are not annulled by the Congress of Berlin.

A great part of the Russian troops in Bulgaria are, it is stated, being moved southward.

The Sultan on the 16th inst. entertained the English Ambassador and Lady Layard, accompanied by Mr. Sandison, the first Secretary of the Embassy, at dinner. Lady Layard, having received permission from Queen Victoria to accept the new order instituted by the Sultan, his Majesty, after the repast, invested her Ladyship with the decoration. His Majesty subsequently gave Sir A. H. Layard renewed verbal assurances of his acceptance of the British schemes of reforms in Asia Minor.

The Sultan has informed Sir A. H. Layard that he sent a letter on the 16th inst. to Shere Ali, calling upon him, as a good Mussulman, to come to an amicable arrangement with the English Government.

Hobart Pasha having informed the Sultan that he was suspected in England of inclining towards a Russian alliance, his Majesty has declared to Sir A. H. Layard that he would never conclude such an alliance.

A telegram has been sent by the Porte to Mukhtar Pasha thanking him for pacifying Crete, and congratulations have at the same time been presented to him by the Christian and Mussulman inhabitants of the island.

Baker Pasha, by order of the Sultan, has inspected the lines at Tchataldja and reported on the subject to his Majesty, who has authorised him to employ 40,000 men to complete the fortifications.

The Sultan has given orders to his Ambassador in Berlin to have a life-size portrait made there of the late Mehmet Ali Pasha. It is intended for the Military Academy in Constantinople.

## AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that one of the new Russian steam-cruisers built at Philadelphia was launched on Tuesday, Captain Semetchin, the chief of the Russian expedition to fit out vessels, being present. The vessel is not yet named. She is of 1000 tons burden, and is expected to make a speed of 14½ knots at sea.

The correspondent also states that there have been immense prairie fires in North-Eastern Nebraska. They have caused great loss of property, and seven persons were burnt to death.

Mr. Mapleson's company gave their first performance at the Opera in New York on Wednesday week. Numbers of persons were unable to obtain admission.

The order issued by Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purchase of silver bullion is to the effect that 400,000 oz. shall be bought weekly.

Nightly frosts are reported to be having the effect of steadily diminishing the violence of the yellow fever epidemic. On Wednesday there were nineteen deaths at New Orleans and fifteen at Memphis. The relief associations are being dissolved, and business is stated to be reviving.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has adopted a resolution opposing a reduction in the Customs tariff for French wines.

During a wedding in a negro church at Lynchburg, Virginia, last week, a piece of plaster fell from the ceiling and caused the crowded congregation to rush to the doors. Ten persons were killed and thirty injured.

Denial is given to the report that there has been fighting at Water Proof. It is stated that the negroes made some threatening demonstrations, but that quiet was restored on the appearance of a body of volunteers.

A violent storm has occurred in Pennsylvania, causing great destruction to property. At Philadelphia seven people were killed.

## CANADA.

After a most successful administration of the Dominion of Canada, Lord Dufferin is on his way back to England. His Lordship embarked at Ottawa last Saturday on board the steamer Polynesia for Europe. Pending the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General, Mr. Macdougall has been appointed administrator.

The new Cabinet has been gazetted, and is composed as follows:—

Sir J. Macdonald	... ...	Premier and Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Tilly	... ...	Minister of Finance.
Mr. Tupper	... ...	Minister of Public Works.
Mr. Pepe	... ...	Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. M'Donald	... ...	Minister of Justice.
Mr. O'Connor	... ...	President of the Council.
Mr. Masson	... ...	Minister of Militia.
Mr. Langevin	... ...	Postmaster-General.
Mr. Bowell	... ...	Minister of Customs.
Mr. Baby	... ...	Inland Revenue.
Mr. Alexander Campbell	... ...	Receiver-General.
Mr. Aikin	... ...	Secretary of State.
Mr. J. C. Pope	... ...	Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The new Nova Scotian Government has taken the oaths of office. Mr. S. H. Holmes has been appointed Premier; Mr. J. S. D. Thompson, Attorney-General; and Mr. Creelman, Commissioner of Mines.

The Government of Manitoba has been reconstructed, Mr. Norquay, the late Minister of Public Works, being Premier.

The Orangemen at Montreal, who were tried on a charge of belonging to an illegal society, have been acquitted, and they have entered an action for false arrest against the Mayor.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape to the 1st inst. has been received. It is stated on what is believed to be trustworthy authority that it will not be long before Cetewayo breaks out into open hostility. His spies are closely watching the British troops. Kreli's witch-doctor has been captured at Umtata, but it is not known where Kreli himself is. The dismemberment of the natives is proceeding quietly on the frontier. From Griqualand it is reported that an attack was made by Kaffirs on the camp at Moosfontein, a few miles from Griquatown, but was repulsed. Most of the Kimberley volunteers are in the field. The latest rumour from the Transvaal is to the effect that both Mapock and Makapan have broken out in rebellion.

## AUSTRALIA.

The Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed it to be notified that it is intended to hold, under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, an International Exhibition in Sydney, in August, 1879, according to a general programme, which may be seen at the offices of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 3, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, or obtained from that office on application.

Serious injury has been done by an overflow of the Nile, several villages being under water. Precautionary measures, at great expense, have been adopted by the Government.

Great discontent, the *Turkestan Gazette* reports, prevails in the newly-conquered Chinese province of Kashgar, on account of the oppression of the Chinese officials and soldiers.

On the site of the lacustrine village near Estavayer, Switzerland, laid bare by the lowering of the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel, have been found amber ornaments belonging to the age of stone, and a beautiful golden buckle of the age of bronze. Four canoes, besides the one found last week, are visible, but they have not yet been raised to the surface.

The readers of our columns during the Indian Mutiny will remember that the ambulance most used by our army was the dooley, an improved form of which—the "Bourke dooley"—has been adopted by the Government of India. This dooley may be used as a bed, and four of them fit into the ambulance-waggon recently built by Dr. Bourke for the Indian Government, and favourably reported upon officially in England.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Aconcagua screw-steamer, Orient Steam Navigation Company, leaving Plymouth on Oct. 28 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, will take letters and newspapers for all the Australian and New Zealand colonies, if specially addressed "Per Aconcagua, via Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of Saturday, Oct. 26.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, Frederick Gould, to be Perpetual Curate of Wettenhall.  
 Anketell, H., Vicar of Seagry; Chaplain to the Chippenham Workhouse.  
 Baker, William Robert; Vicar of Hagsbourne, Berks.  
 Bedford, William Campbell Ryland; Perpetual Curate of Little Aston.  
 Coghlan, John Armstrong; Vicar of Tetsworth, Oxon.  
 Domville, Charles Compton; Rector of West Chickorell.  
 Fearon, Arthur; Curate of Brankssea.  
 Garde, Thomas Hugh; Senior Curate of St. John's, Bedminster, Bristol.  
 Hamilton A.; Canon of Christ Church, Dublin.  
 Hare, Henry; Vicar of Towersey, Bucks.  
 Haymes, Robert Evered; Rector of Holdgate.  
 Henderson, Thomas Julius; Vicar of South Banbury, Oxon.  
 Holmes, J.; Minister of the New Church of St. John-the-Evangelist, Warley.  
 Horstall, Thomas M.; Vicar of Bobbington.  
 Johnson, John; Vicar of Rudby, in Cleveland, and Chapelries of East  
 Rounton and Middleton.  
 Knipe, Christopher; Vicar of Erlestoke.  
 Lawson, R.; Rural Dean of Upton Deanery.  
 Laycock, James Marshall; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.  
 Lutteman, Adrian Henry; Vicar of Weston-Zoyland, near Bridgewater.  
 Lynes, W.; Curate of Aswardby and Sansthorpe; Vicar of Cinderthorpe.  
 Maclean, J. H.; Curate of Whiteparish; Vicar of Bramshaw.  
 Meaby, George; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.  
 Meade, de Courcy; Rector of Tockenham.  
 Oak, Edward William; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.  
 Pepys, P. H.; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.  
 Powell, William F.; Prebendary of Pyon Parva, in Hereford Cathedral.  
 Ram, Robert Digby; Vicar of Teddington, Middlesex.  
 Rhoades, E. J.; Vicar of Elmley Castle.  
 Ridley, W. C.; Rector of Shalstone.  
 Rudkin, M.; Curate of St. James's, Gloucester; Vicar of Horsley.  
 Serjeantson, William James; Curate of Foston.  
 Shaw, J. H.; Incumbent of Trinity Church, Cheltenham.  
 Tylecote, Thomas B.; Rector of Lowther.  
 Vyse, John; Rector of Cann St. Rumbold, Shaftesbury, Dorset.  
 Wickham, William Arthur; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wigan.  
 Yonge, Vernon George; Rector of Whitmore.—*Guardian*.

On St. Luke's day Lord Skelmersdale laid the first stone of a new church at Southport, with Masonic honours.

The Bishop of Ripon has been presented by his clergy and laity with an oil painting of himself, by Mr. Watts, R.A.

On the 16th inst. the parish church of Fittleton, Wilts, was reopened after a partial restoration.

The Church of All Saints', Great Glemham, Suffolk, was reopened, after restoration, on the 10th inst.

On the 17th inst. the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Dagenham, Essex, was reopened by the Bishop of St. Albans, after having undergone a complete restoration.

A church was consecrated at Arcachon last week by the Bishop of London. The church, which is being erected from designs by Mr. Barber, will, when completed, seat 300 persons.

St. James's Church, Piccadilly, which has been closed for the last two months, was reopened on Sunday. The interior has undergone a complete renovation and some alterations.

The Bishop of Manchester preached on the 18th inst. at the opening of a new church at Dunston. His Lordship said the Ritualists of the present day appeared to lack that simple faith and largeness of mind which was peculiar to the founders of the Tractarian movement.

The annual conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Chester was begun on Wednesday. An address was given by the Bishop. A paper on the Work and Influence of the Church upon the Middle and Humble Classes was read by Mr. J. Croston, and a discussion followed.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday Henry Stuart Marshall, who had pleaded guilty to four indictments charging him with embezzling various sums of money, the property of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years. The Recorder added that, after what had been stated that day, he should advise the council of the fund to adopt some better system of audit. The total sum misappropriated was £6972.

A choral festival was held on Wednesday evening in the parish church, Croydon, in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund. The choir consisted of about seventy members of the Chapels Royal, Westminster, St. Paul's, Canterbury, Eton, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, choirs; and Dr. Bridge, Mr. W. S. Hoyte, and Mr. Cambridge officiated at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Duckworth. The offertory, together with donations and the collection at an organ recital given in the afternoon by Mr. Hoyte, amounted to over £130.

We learn from the *Guardian* that testimonials have been presented to the Rev. Henry A. Mason, Curate of Stepney parish, prior to his departure to North Queensland, Australia, as chaplain to the Bishop of North Queensland, and also as Vicar of St. James's, Townsville. From the congregation, a gold watch; from day-school teachers and scholars, a silver salver; from Sunday-school teachers and scholars, a walnut-wood writing case; from youths' Bible class, books of considerable value. Mrs. Henry A. Mason also received a testimonial as a mark of the affection and esteem in which she was held.—The Rev. W. A. C. Macfarlane, on quitting the vicarage of Criftins for the rectory of Elmswell, Suffolk, has been presented with an illuminated address.

The seventh session of the Exeter Diocesan Conference was begun at Exeter on Tuesday, the Bishop presiding. Among those present were Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Devon, Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., the Dean of Exeter, and other dignitaries of the cathedral. The principal subject discussed was religious education.—Animated and interesting discussions took place on Wednesday (Bishop Temple presiding) respecting extempore preaching, and a proposal to constitute a new order of voluntary lay helpers, who should preach in churches and perform all clerical duties except administer sacraments. This was referred to the committee. Written sermons were generally condemned, and extempore preaching recommended by a resolution.

In his visitation charge on the 17th inst. the Bishop of Peterborough dealt with the assaults made upon the Church by sectarianism, infidelity, and democracy, and suggested that some concessions should be made upon the burial question. The subject of disestablishment was also dealt with. On Saturday last the Bishop continued his visitation charge, addressing his clergy at Kettering. He quoted statistics illustrative of the progress of church building and restoration, and founded upon the work already accomplished an earnest argument against those sweeping changes which in the estimation of some were to make the Church what she might or ought to be. On Wednesday the Bishop gave a portion of his charge at All Saints', Northampton. Dealing with the question of the obedience or not of the clergy to the law as finally interpreted by the Supreme Court of Appeal in matters ecclesiastical, he urged on the clergy a thorough loyalty to the Church of England, free alike from Puritanical and Papal bias. The Bishop concluded his visitation on Thursday at St. Martin's, Leicester.

The Meath Diocesan Synod, which met on Tuesday, was presided over by Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, who in the

course of his address said that the Irish Church was at present doing its work quietly, efficiently, and harmoniously.

The visitation sermon for the Archbishop of Dublin was preached on Wednesday by the Rev. Hewitt Poole, Fellow of Trinity College. It was, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says, a well-knit argument in justification of Christianity against recent philosophic criticism.

Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., has presented to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Edmund, Bury St. Edmunds, a Gothic almsbox made of the oak to which St. Edmund, "Martyr, maybe and kynge," as Lydgate calls him, was tied at his martyrdom by the Danes in 870, and which fell at Hoxne, near Eye, in 1848, an arrow-head being found in the trunk.

At the sitting of the Congregational Union at Liverpool on the 17th, delegates were received from the Primitive Methodists and the Congregational Unions of Ireland and Scotland. Various papers having been read, the usual votes of thanks were passed to the preacher of the year, Dr. Fairbairn, and the local committees. The Union closed on the following night by a meeting of young men, at which addresses were delivered. The Rev. Alfred Morris, of Tynemouth, spoke on the subject of amusements, contending that the character of English amusements was very limited. The good from theatres in the present day was counterbalanced by the evils, and the plays often flung aside the Ten Commandments.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Mr. Howley, Professor of Tamil and Telugu at King's College, London, has been appointed to the recently constituted University lectureship in those languages.

The election to the headship of Trinity College took place on Tuesday. By the statutes of the college the Fellows are obliged to submit two names to the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, and these were selected on Tuesday, the choice of the electors resting on the Rev. J. Percival, M.A., Head Master of Clifton College, who took his degree in 1858, and the Rev. H. G. Woods, M.A., who took his degree in 1865, and has filled the office of bursar and tutor of the college for some years.

In a Congregation held on Wednesday the Rev. J. Griffiths, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, was elected a member of the Hebdomadal Council, in the place of the Rev. S. W. Wayte, B.D., late President of Trinity College, who had retired; and Dr. Rolleston, Merton College, Linacre Professor of Physiology, was chosen in the place of the Venerable Dr. Palmer, late Corpus Professor of Latin, who had also retired. Canon Liddon was also nominated for the latter vacancy, but he retired previous to the voting.

The following elections to scholarships have been held at Pembroke:—Classical: Mr. Tower, from Lancing College, and Mr. Walters, from Christ's Hospital. Mathematical: Mr. Kingdon, from Eton College. Proxime accesserunt: Hane, from Bradfield College, and Marcus, from Manchester School.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Balliol and Taplow Court, Maidenhead, has been elected president of the Oxford University Boat Club, in the place of Mr. T. C. Edwards-Moss, of Brasenose; Mr. W. H. Cross, of University, secretary, in the room of Mr. Mulholland, of Balliol; Mr. Courtney, of New College, was re-elected treasurer; and Mr. Hobart, of Exeter and Mr. Southwell, of Pembroke, were placed upon the committee.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross arrived at Cambridge on Wednesday evening and proceeded to Trinity College, where he dined in hall as a member of the college. He took his degree in the Senate House on Thursday.

Professor Skeat, first Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, gave his lecture in the Senate House on Tuesday.

A studentship of £50 per annum, tenable till the holder is of standing to take his M.A. degree, has been awarded at Queen's College to D. G. Davies, B.A., who was the solitary occupant in the first class in the first Semitic Languages Tripos, early in the present year.

The Board of Historical Studies, having been intrusted with a sum of £100 per annum for three years, by grace of the Senate, to make provision for the instruction of students preparing for the Indian civil service in Indian history and geography, have appointed S. M. E. Kempson, B.A., of Caius College, lately of the Educational Service of the North-West Provinces of India, to be teacher of the subject during the present academical year, at a salary of £100.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* gives the following as the numbers of freshmen entered at the several colleges:—Peterhouse, 13; Clare, 32; Pembroke, 37; Gonville and Caius, 32; Trinity Hall, 49; Corpus Christi, 32; King's, 11; Queens', 12; St. Catharine's, 16; Jesus, 64; Christ's, 29; St. John's, 111; Magdalene, 17; Trinity, 167; Emmanuel, 20; Sidney, 13; Downing, 10; non-collegiate, 46 (of whom five are at Cawdor College).

## DURHAM.

There is a great increase in numbers this term. Forty students have entered in Theology and Arts, and the total number in residence is much greater than it has been for several years. The examiners for the first year examination in arts have issued the following lists:—

Class List.—III. Class—J. Howarth, Univ. Coll. Pass List.—F. C. Collin, Univ. Coll.; J. P. Collin, Univ. Coll.; T. Davies, Hatf. Hall; C. E. Footit, Univ. Coll.; J. H. Lewthwaite, Hatf. Hall; W. E. Postane, Univ. Coll.

The Newby Scholarship is awarded to J. Howarth, Univ. Coll.

The Entrance Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—J. S. Addison, £70; W. H. Flecker, £10; C. J. Hall, £40.

Medical Scholarships, £25, C. S. Blair.

The following have passed the First Year Examination in Theology:—A. Armstrong, Univ. Coll.; J. Dodd, S. Edge, Hatf. Hall; W. Edwards, Hatf. Hall; H. Hughes, Hatf. Hall; D. W. James, Univ. Coll.; A. Lees, Univ. Coll.; R. Marley; W. B. Pratt; W. Thwaites, Hatf. Hall; J. L. Williams, Hatf. Hall; R. Williams, Hatf. Hall.

The Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions have been awarded as follows:—Scholarships: Wansborough, £60; Bowmen, £60; Meldrum, £30. Exhibitions: Boddy, £30; Carter, £30.

A "First Year" Exhibition of £30 has been awarded to S. Edge, Hatf. Hall, and one of £40 to A. B. Timbrell, Univ. Coll.

The council of University College of Wales, having decided not to apply any portion of the funds for new scholarships and exhibitions this session, the Principal has placed at the disposal of the senate three scholarships of £30 each, tenable for one year. The other scholarship and the exhibition now awarded are the contributions of visitors to the college during last summer, given for the purpose and tenable for one year. The Principal's Scholarships.—Modern Languages and Literature: J. E. Lloyd, Liverpool, £30, for one year. Classics: Rees Jones, Llanwrtyd, £30, for one year. Science: Evan Evans, Ystalyfera, £30, for one year. Visitors' Scholarship and Exhibition.—General Proficiency: S. C. Jones, Llandysul, £30, for one year; W. Jenkyn Jones, New Quay, £10, for one year. Close Scholarship—T. Griffiths, £20 (Ardwyn School Scholarship).

At the Westminster School athletic sports, concluded on the 18th inst., the tug of war was won by the Town boys, who pulled the Queen's scholars over twice in succession.

General Ponsonby has, by command of the Queen, for-

warded to Dr. Poore, secretary to the Parker's Museum of Hygiene, University College, £50, as her Majesty's donation towards the establishment of a Museum of Hygiene.

The foundation-stone of the additional building to the General Assembly's College, Belfast, has been laid by Mrs. Gamble, of Ashburn, Scotland. Some time since "an anonymous friend" subscribed £10,000 to the college, on the terms that an additional £10,000 would be subscribed by the Irish Presbyterian Church, five of the contributors to give £1000 each. The subscription-list was headed with £1000 by Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P. for Belfast, and with the amount thus contributed the buildings are now being erected.

Lord Norton presided yesterday week at the annual reunion of the Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford Training College, Saltley, near Birmingham.

Mr. E. C. Copas, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxon, late Assistant Master at Felsted, has been appointed Natural Science Master at King William's College, Isle of Man.

The Bishop of Rochester has nominated the Rev. John Fletcher Woodhouse, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Durham, to be School Inspector in Religious Knowledge for the diocese of Rochester.

The successful competitor for the Entrance Scholarship, value £30, of the London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Henrietta-street, is Miss Annie McCall. The subjects were English, Latin, arithmetic, geometry, and Physics.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton Meeting—the last of the seven held at Newmarket—commenced on Monday, and racing will be carried on unflaggingly until this (Saturday) afternoon, when a few old-fashioned sportsmen consider that the season is ended, and ignore the existence of such popular meetings as Liverpool, Shrewsbury, and Warwick. The Criterion Stakes was the chief event of Monday, for which Monsieur Philippe, a son of Plutus, who ran third to Peter and Peace in the Rous Stakes, was made a strong favourite. He looked far fitter than when he ran a fortnight ago, and was in receipt of 7 lb. from Rayon d'Or, who has done an immense amount of work this year. The most notable of the remaining half-dozen were Massena and Lancastrian, the latter of whom is by Toxophilite from the dam of Sefton. Monsieur Philippe had the race in hand a long way from home; and Lancastrian, though still very backward, beat Rayon d'Or and the rest easily enough. A capital field of twenty-three ran for the Monday Nursery Handicap, for which High and Mity (8 st. 5 lb.) was as good a favourite as anything, and, in Archer's hands, made the whole of the running, and carried her heavy weight home easily.

There was another very heavy day's racing on Tuesday, though, with the exception of the Cambridgeshire, there was nothing of much importance. By a somewhat injudicious arrangement, no less than four events preceded the great race on the card, and it was about four o'clock, and rapidly growing dark, before the flag fell. A report that Macbeth (6 st. 5 lb.) was coughing drove him back in the quotations; and at last Greenback (7 st. 1 lb.), in spite of having drawn about the worst station, started an equal favourite with him; Touchet (7 st. 7 lb.) and Placida (8 st. 5 lb.) were also backed very heavily. After a tedious delay at the post, the thirty-eight got away very evenly, and, after running in an unbroken line for some little distance, Lancaster (7 st.) drew out and made the running until he was headed by La Merveille (6 st. 3 lb.). Passing the Red Post, Greenback was beaten, and Isonomy (7 st. 1 lb.) had drawn up to the leader, Tallas (7 st. 2 lb.), Placida, and Hampton (9 st. 3 lb.), being the most prominent of the remainder. A few strides further on Isonomy took the first place, and, though Fordham brought Touchet with a rare rush, he was beaten pretty easily by two lengths. La Merveille was only half a length behind, and just beat Hampton, who ran grandly under his crushing weight, for third place. Tallas and Placida came next. Mr. Gretton has thus won his second Cambridgeshire, Playfair having secured the same race for him in 1872; and it is said that he wins about £40,000 in bets, though Isonomy, not being a public fancy, started at 40 to 1.

In the Home Bred Foal Stakes on Wednesday, Lord Falmouth relied upon Placentia, a daughter of Parmesan and Lady Coventry, and therefore half-sister to Lady Golightly, who proved good enough to dispose of Reconciliation and four others. Monsieur Philippe (8 st. 10 lb.) was made a hot favourite for a Nursery over the Rous Course, but could not concede 15 lb. to Japonica (7 st. 9 lb.), who got away from him as they descended the hill, and won cleverly. In spite of the presence of twelve opponents, odds of 2 to 1 were laid upon Wheel of Fortune for the Dewhurst Plate, Flavius, Discord, Peace, and Caxtonian, made up a respectable opposition, and a 7 lb. penalty is no joke over this long and trying course; but the beautiful filly scored a clever victory, and will retire into winter quarters with an unbeaten certificate.

The return 100-yards swimming-match for £50, between William H. Beckwith, of London (son of the ex-champion), and E. T. Jones (champion), of Holbeck, two of the fastest swimmers in the world, was decided satisfactorily at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening last, when, amidst the greatest excitement, Jones won by a trifle over a yard. Time, 1 min. 8½ sec., beating record time by over five seconds.

At Cambridge, in the amateur and professional five-mile bicycle competition, the Hon. J. Keith-Falconer succeeded in beating J. Keen (champion), after a close race, by about six yards, in 15 min. 13 2-5 sec.

The second autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club will be held this (Saturday) afternoon, commencing, at half past two, with the Ten-Miles Challenge Cup. Gibb having resigned, an interesting race will probably take place between W. Elton, Fuller, and W. Stephenson.

A team of English cricketers left Southampton on the 17th inst. for Australia in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. It includes Lord Harris, and Messrs. Hornby, Schultze, Lucas, Absalom, Mackinnon, Royle, and Maule, and Emmett and Ulyett, professionals. Mr. Webb, Mr. Horne, and Mr. Ayers travel by way of Brindisi, and will join their companions at Suez. Lady Harris and Mrs. Hornby accompany the party.

The shop of Mr. Veal, jeweller, at Bath, was broken into on Wednesday night, and nearly the whole stock of the shop, valued at £400, stolen. Only plated goods were left. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking through the roof, and had previously made an attempt with a centre-bit to get through the wall of an adjacent house.

The Rev. Jeremiah Donovan, Curate of Jonesborough, in the county of Armagh, appeared in the Irish Bankruptcy Court last week, having been made bankrupt at the suit of a young lady, who recovered £500 damages against him for breach of promise of marriage. He had pleaded ill-health as the cause of the breach, but he had married another lady in the meantime. He was ordered to furnish a statement of his affairs within ten days.



BODEEN PEAK, AND VILLAGE OF MADZAI, KHOORUM VALLEY, AFGHANISTAN.  
FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL WALTER FANE.



"A WOMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE." PICTURE BY J. L. GÉROME.

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY GOUPIL AND CO.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I was imprudent enough, recently, to send home for the letters which have been accumulating since the beginning of August last at four or five London addresses, of which four or five different sections of my kindly correspondents are aware. I had much better have left the letters alone. I should have saved the Paris postman a heavy burden, and myself a considerable disbursement for postage. As a rule, letters which come to your abode in England during your absence abroad should be considered in the light of the sleeping dogs of the proverb. Let them lie. If you rouse them by sending for them they are apt to bark furiously.

Of course I make an exception to the above rule in the case of the communications forwarded from all parts of the world to the office of the *Illustrated London News*. The vast majority of the epistles forwarded to me from 198, Strand, are very nice ones. Some of them are quite sweet; but, on the whole, I must entreat my correspondents to "take their letters as answered"—first, because I have not the hands of Briareus; next, because scores of the letters relate to sundry comments which during three or four weeks running I ventured to make on the "French puzzles" in the *World*. One correspondent, indeed, writing abusively (and of course anonymously) accuses me of unfair interference with the *World's* puzzle competitions, and of "childish vanity" because I presumed to opine that few educated people could be so ignorant as not to know that the expression used in "Candide," "pour encourager les autres," referred to the shooting of Admiral Byng. Now, I have no desire to interfere unfairly or to enter into what the French term "concurrence déloyale" with anybody, and I will pledge myself henceforth, while the "French puzzle-bees" continue, not to say a word about French grammar or English equivalents for French locutions. The enjoyment of one little Parthian dart I must, however, permit myself. Readers of the *World*, please discover and forward, not to me, but to the editor of the vivacious periodical just mentioned, corrections of the five flagrant blunders in grammar, orthography, and punctuation (and an error, to boot, of omission) in the following quatrain published in the last number of the *World*, not in the "French puzzle" department, but in "What the World says":—

Il a, dit trompe de même coup  
(Si ce n'est vrai, c'est du moins vraisemblable),  
Le bon Dieu, le monde, et le diable,  
Et de Quelen et Dupanloup.

But, dear me, who does not blunder now and then? and what a world of strife and recrimination it would be if we spent our whole time in finding out and denouncing the mistakes of other folk. I believe that Mr. Charles Reade has the supremest scorn for the mere verbalist, the censor who cries "harm!" upon you for writing, now and then, "was" instead of "were," or "is" instead of "be." For my part—naturally apt, as I am, to blunder, and writing, as I do, a crabbed and not very legible hand—I am full of astonishment that these "Echoes," these twelve weeks past, have not been disfigured by at least a hundred more blunders than I, from week to week; have noticed in this humble column. And I am fuller of gratitude to the Editor, the compositors, and the "readers" who have so patiently deciphered and corrected my much-blotted copy.

Yet; even as "the meek Racine," according to Mr. Carlyle, uttered one cry of expostulation as he expired under the unkindness of Louis XIV., I may vent one quiet sob of sorrow over a certain comma in the "Echoes." Alluding lately to that conscientious but feeble painter, Benjamin West, I said that foreigners placed him, as an academic draughtsman, in the same category with Raphael Mengs and Poelemburg. The printers placed a comma between "Raphael" and "Mengs." Alas and alack! Rafaele Sanzio d'Urbino was one of the greatest painters that ever lived. Raphael Mengs was a highly respectable artist of the last century, who wore a very voluminous full-bottomed wig, drew very academically, painted very poor pictures (our Royal Academy have one of his performances, I think, in their private collection), wrote, albeit himself of Teutonic extraction, a very elegant tractate in Spanish on aesthetics, and was munificently patronised by Charles IV. of Spain. Still is there as wide a gulf between Rafaele Sanzio and Raphael Mengs as yawns between Dr. Samuel Johnson and Mr. Samuel Weller.

Do you remember the "aristocratic fête" at poor old Cremorne Gardens? The festival in question, organised by a noble Lord of artistic tastes, must have taken place (how the time slips by!) nearly twenty years ago. Cremorne was then in its glory: the gardens were exquisitely pretty; the entertainments were varied, sparkling, and attractive; and it occurred to the noble Lord that it would be a very nice thing to charter Mr. Simpson's premises for a single evening, form a committee of ladies patronesses, and, by the maintenance of a rigid system of vouchers, exclude all but the *crème de la crème* of society from the bowers, the buffets, the marionette theatre, and the dancing-platform for that night only. The festival, harmless and even ingenuous in its inception, duly took place. The Brahminical classes came, if not in their thousands, at least in their hundreds, to the Chelsea Casino. There was music; there was dancing; "twenty thousand additional lamps" shone upon fair women and brave men; and all would have gone merry as a marriage bell, only, unfortunately, it poured cats and dogs throughout the evening; and that which should have been an Almack's in the open air was converted into a Festival of Umbrellas and a Carnival of Goloshes.

Fierce downfalls of rain, combined with a furious wind, spoiled a great many things in Paris on Tuesday: the flags and Chinese lanterns on the boulevards to wit; to say nothing of the tempers of innumerable promenaders who were overtaken by the showers who could not get cabs. At Versailles the rain and the wind worked between them even more mischief; and the foulest of foul weather all but spoiled the magnificent fête given in the palace and gardens of Versailles by the President of the French Republic and Madame la Maréchale de MacMahon, Duchesse de Magenta, to the foreign princes and grandes sojourning in Paris and the élite of Parisian society. The gardens became one vast morass of mud; the water was ankle-deep in the ill-paved Cour de Marbre; large numbers of ladies had to walk a hundred yards from their carriages to the staircase of entrance; trains (they are worn longer than ever: the which fact leads me to opine that the fashion of very short dresses will soon set in again) were trodden upon; lace scarves were soaked; silk stockings were splashed; back hair came down limp and damp; gentlemen's white cravats hung pendent with moisture; and, to crown the drawbacks of the evening, nobody could find his great coat at the *vestiaire* when the hour of departure arrived. The cloak-room arrangements were imperfect; the attendants had "lost their heads"; ulsters were handed to people who ought to have had Inverness capes, and the lawful owners of overcoats with Astracan collars could not obtain their property at all.

I remember quite as fearful a struggle for great-coats at the Palazzo Reale, at Venice, in 1875, on the occasion of the ball given by King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The contest became proverbial in the cafés of St. Mark's Place as "*Il combattimento degli Palstò*." The Italians are less placable than the French; and the Battle of the Great-coats at Venice grew at last quite alarming in its arition. Disputed property in a paletôt led in many instances to gentlemen plucking at one another's hair and beards; and cards were freely interchanged with a view to mortal combat on the *terra firma* on the morrow morning.

Paris has been full this week of English personages of the most exalted rank, whose movements have been duly chronicled in the French press. I confess that the names of "Lord Trampwelle," "Lord Inglefod," and "Viscount Smith" are not familiar to me; but then I am a very bad student of Burke and Debrett. But I can vouch for the presence in Paris of the Prince of Wales, since his Royal Highness (whose popularity among the Parisians is amazing) has been visible to all eyes every day in places of public resort. Lord Granville likewise is among us; and Colonel Stanley, Minister for War, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir George Elliot, M.P., have just passed through Paris on their way to Cyprus.

If the quotation be genuine which I have just read of a codicil to the will of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the deceased prelate must have been richly gifted with two qualities not very common among his countrymen—modesty and common-sense. "I desire," wrote the good Bishop, "that no funeral oration be pronounced over my grave. In such discourses the defects of the dead are usually concealed, while his virtues are exaggerated. Of myself both good and evil may possibly have to be said—but not yet; and I have no wish that truth should be perverted ere my tomb is closed." Good and noble words these.

G. A. S.

## POLITICAL.

## SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been making an oratorical tour. Sir Stafford Northcote visited the Birmingham Reformatory Schools, on the occasion of the annual meeting, last Saturday, and moved the first resolution expressing approval of the principles upon which the institution had carried on its operations during the past twenty-five years. In the evening Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a public meeting, at which it is computed that 6000 persons were present, in the Townhall, Birmingham; and, in a speech of great length and fulness, explained and defended the foreign and domestic policy of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer visited Birmingham again on Monday, and was entertained by the Conservative Club at a banquet in the Townhall. In replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Sir Stafford Northcote expressed his acknowledgments for the warmth of the reception he had met with from all classes in Birmingham. He regarded it as a proof that however much the people of Birmingham might differ from the policy of the Government and the course they had pursued, at any rate they recognised that, under difficult circumstances, Ministers had endeavoured to do their duty, and had upheld the honour and interests of the country. Advertising at length to the financial position of the country, he repudiated the responsibility for the annual increase of expenditure, and pointed out that it was the necessary result of legislation for education, the abolition of purchase in the Army, and grants in aid of local rates.—At the close of the luncheon the right hon. gentleman proceeded to Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by the Conservative Club of that town at a banquet in the Agricultural Hall. Replying to the toast of the evening, Sir S. Northcote defended the foreign policy of the Government, and said the manner in which he had been received on his present visit showed that it met with the general approval of the people. He lamented the unprecedentedly long check which the commercial prosperity of the country had received, but promised that no effort should be wanting on the part of her Majesty's Government to lighten the burdens of the people. On Tuesday night Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a large meeting, chiefly composed of working men, in the Agricultural Hall, and dwelt at considerable length upon the efforts made by the Conservative party to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought his visit over the midland counties to a close on Wednesday. In the early part of the day he drove over from Patshull to Dudley, and was entertained at luncheon at The Priory and at a private banquet in the afternoon at the Dudley Arms. He subsequently attended a large meeting of the working classes in the public hall, and received a warm welcome. He reminded his audience that he owed his introduction to Parliamentary life to the constituency of Dudley, having been returned as their representative nearly five-and-twenty years ago. He proceeded then to contrast the condition of the country now with what it was at the close of the Crimean War, and to argue that the population had made a steady advance, not only in political power and knowledge, but in comfort, education, and independence.

The Home Secretary and Colonel Blackburne were entertained at a Conservative banquet at Southport on the 17th inst.; and, in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Mr. Cross dealt with the causes of the depression of trade. The Eastern Question and the difficulties connected with the carrying out of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the objections which have been raised to the acquisition of Cyprus, were likewise dealt with by Mr. Cross.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., speaking at a meeting at Longtown on the 17th inst., said the House of Commons ought to refuse to vote one penny of the national money for the Afghan war until the verdict of the people could be taken at a general election as to whether they would endorse the Government policy of aggression and wickedness.

At the meeting of the North Staffordshire Union of Conservative Associations at Hanley on the 17th inst., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., in replying for the House of Commons, spoke on the leading political topics of the day. Referring to the Afghan difficulty, he said that whoever started it did so on the principle of darkness and intrigue. Doubtless it was Russia; but England would protect her colonies, especially India.

Lord Rosebery on the 19th inst. addressed a large meeting of Liberals in Aberdeen, and strongly condemned the responsibilities entered into by the Government in regard to Asia Minor, and said that even India might be held at too dear a price.

Speaking at an agricultural dinner at Christchurch on the 17th inst., Lord Bury alluded to the Afghan difficulty, and expressed the opinion that sooner or later we should have to meet and cope with Russia, and that it was better we should do so now, rather than wait till the ruler of Afghanistan became the vassal of the Muscovite.

Mr. E. Jenkins addressed his constituents at Dundee on the 18th, adversely criticising the foreign policy of the Government. He declared that no nation would now accept the diplomatic word of Great Britain, so full was it of double-dealing and intrigue.

Mr. Clare S. Reed, M.P., presided on the 18th at the Blofield Agricultural Association, Norfolk, and in the course of his speech expressed his satisfaction with the expenditure of six millions on the national defences, the calling out of the reserves, and the summoning of troops from India.

Mr. Chamberlain, at a meeting in Birmingham last Monday, condemned the policy of the Government, and expressed a hope that no encouragement would be given to that policy. Never in this generation had the political horizon looked darker, both abroad and at home.

Mr. Herschell, Q.C., and Sir Arthur Middleton, the members for Durham city, addressed a crowded meeting of electors in the Townhall on Monday evening. Mr. Herschell strongly condemned the foreign policy of the Government, especially in reference to the Turkish Convention and the acquisition of Cyprus, which, he said, had made France suspicious, had irritated Italy, rendered Germany indifferent, and Russia bitterly hostile. The impending difficulty in Afghanistan was the outcome of the boastful policy of Lord Beaconsfield.

Mr. Mackintosh, addressing his constituents at Inverness on Monday night, said it was high time the people should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the critical state of our foreign relations. He condemned the Government for entering the Congress tied down with conventions with Russia and Turkey; but he believed Congress was useful in that it checked Russian influence in South-Eastern Europe.

Mr. Forster, speaking at the Mayor's dinner at Bradford on Tuesday evening, said the past Session, which was one of the most laborious in his recollection, was chiefly spent in a desperate effort to find out what the Government was doing. He maintained that a reorganisation of the business of the House of Commons was necessary, as it was outgrowing the capabilities of that assembly to deal with it; and he therefore had come to the conclusion that their only hope was to depend more upon the administration in localities than they had hitherto done.

Mr. Carpenter Garnier, the junior member for South Devon, in the course of a speech at Totnes on Tuesday, said he agreed with Sir Stafford Northcote that the Government were giving their earnest attention to the fair and complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and he urged that its provisions should be enforced both upon the Turks and the Russians. He spoke of an Afghan war as a thing to be avoided, because of the loss of blood and treasure it would involve. Nevertheless, he maintained that England could not submit to insult or affront from whatever quarter it might come.

On Tuesday Colonel Alexander, M.P. for South Ayrshire, addressed his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Ayr. He said it had been asserted that last Session was entirely barren of legislation. If sensational legislation were intended, he was not disposed to question the assertion. After noticing several measures that had been passed, he adverted to the foreign policy of the Government, which had been eminently successful in promoting peace and averting the horrors of war; so successful, indeed, as to induce the leaders of the Liberal party, with characteristic audacity, to claim it as their own.

Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. Otway, the members for Rochester, gave their annual addresses to their constituents on Wednesday evening. Sir Julian Goldsmid's criticism of the Government was that, whereas their opponents were said to harass every home interest, they themselves harassed every foreign interest. Mr. Otway accused the Government of having no comprehensive foreign policy, if they had one at all; and blamed them for not having attempted to come to a peaceful understanding with Russia respecting common Asiatic interests. He added that Cyprus had been obtained in a secret manner, subversive to our Constitution; and he despaired of Turkish reforms.

Lord Galway, M.P., and Mr. W. Beckett Denison, M.P., spoke on Wednesday night at a meeting of the Retford Working Men's Association. Lord Galway alluded to Lord Lawrence's letter on Afghanistan, and asked what had been the result of the policy pursued by Lord Lawrence himself and previous Viceroys. It was that the Ameer now despised us, and refused to receive our mission. He feared the Afghan trouble was only part of one great intrigue. It was a curious coincidence that at the same time the Russian troops were again advancing in Roumelia. Mr. Denison spoke of the disunion of the Liberal party, of the manner in which the Government had been harassed during a difficult and trying time, and of the necessity of maintaining Conservative principles.

The constituency of Wolverhampton, which the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers has represented in Parliament in unbroken succession since 1835, has subscribed £1000 for a public memorial to him. It takes the form of a statue in Sicilian marble, and is a copy from that in the Manchester Townhall. At a numerous meeting of subscribers on Wednesday it was resolved to erect it temporarily on Snow-hill, Wolverhampton.

The Mayor of Peterborough received the writ on Tuesday, and fixed the nomination for Friday, the 25th, and the polling for Tuesday, the 29th inst.

According to the *Daily News*, Saturday, Nov. 30, has been decided on by Mr. Gladstone as the day upon which he will visit his constituents.

## "A WOMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE."

The Oriental type of female loveliness is probably not so much endeared to the romantic imagination of those whose acquaintance with it comes from the reading of poetry, as it was in the heyday of Byron's and Tom Moore's literary renown, some fifty or sixty years ago. There are few young gentlemen, we believe, of this generation, who are disposed to give their hearts away to an ideal Delight of the Harem, such as were formerly supposed to yield an indolent domestic felicity to every fortunate Pasha, Beg, and Agha, or wealthy Effendi of the Sultan's happy Empire. We are now pretty well undeceived and *désillusionnés*, by the hideous botherations of the Eastern Question during the past quarter of a century, and by the multitude of travellers and newspaper correspondents, in times of peace as well as in the military campaigns, whose prose writings have made us but too familiar with the sorry realities of Mohammedan social life. As for the condition and quality of womanhood in that region of the world, it is evidently such as to render the sex, whether a man possess one sole wife or half a dozen, the most tedious incumbrance to their male proprietors. We should not be inclined, for our part, to make an exception in favour of this delicate creature, with her big black eyes sadly looking out above the "yashmak" or veil that covers her nose and lips, in M. Gérôme's beautiful picture. She is, no doubt, an inveterate smoker of choice Syrian tobacco, and it is very likely that she spits; she has no

more conversation, knowledge, sentiment, intelligence, or manners than a wax doll; and to sit a whole evening in her company would be the severest penance to any rational Englishman. The women of Constantinople, and the men for their sake, are very much to be pitied.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The event of last week was the reopening of this establishment by Mr. Mapleson, to whose scheme we have already drawn attention. The special features of earlier hours and lower prices than those of the regular season, together with non-restrictions as to evening dress, can scarcely fail to be largely appreciated by the many to whom these conditions are more convenient and agreeable than their opposites. The opening performance of Saturday consisted of "Fidelio," in which Madame Eugénie Pappenheim reappeared as Leonora, with somewhat more effect than in her previous representations here last summer. The great scena, the "Invocation to Hope," was artistically rendered, especially the beautiful adagio movement, the singer's merits having been also favourably manifested in the music of the dungeon scene, particularly in the grave-digging duet with Rocco, and in the great quartet in which Don Pizarro attempts the assassination of his prisoner Florestano, and is foiled by the latter's wife Leonora, disguised as Fidelio, the gaoler's assistant. With a little less restraint of manner, Madame Pappenheim's performance will gain in effect. The occasion brought forward, as Florestano, M. Candidus, a tenor, who made his first appearance here with great success. His voice is pure and sympathetic in quality, he sings in tune, phrases and declaims well, and has an excellent cantabile style, free from the obnoxious use of the "tremolo." The delivery of the arduous scena at the opening of the second act at once established his position, which was maintained by his meritorious singing in the subsequent trio and duet. The other principal characters were efficiently filled by Mdlle. Bauermeister (Marcellina), Signor Rinaldini (Jacquino), Herr Behrens (Rocco), and Signor Rota (Don Pizarro). The quartet (canon) in the first act was encored, as also was the grand "Leonora" overture (No. 3), which was played between the acts, the overture in E major (the last of the four which Beethoven wrote for "Fidelio") having been given before the opera. Previous to the commencement of the performance the National Anthem was sung by the chorus, with orchestra.

"Rigoletto" was given on Monday, with Mdlle. Valleria as Gilda, Signor Gillandi as the Duke, and Madame Trebelli as Maddalena; and on Tuesday "Faust" was the opera, the cast having included Mesdames Hélène Crosmond and Trebelli respectively as Margherita and Siebel, Signor Gillandi as Faust, Signor Rota as Mephistopheles, and Signor Mendioroz as Valentino. Signor Li Calsi conducted the performances, which have drawn full houses.

On Wednesday Bizet's "Carmen" was given, with the substitution of Madame Trebelli for Mdlle. Minnie Hawk in the title-character. Of the admirable performance of the last-named lady we spoke when noticing the first production of the Italian version of the opera, during Mr. Mapleson's season of the past summer. Madame Trebelli gives a somewhat different version of the part, in its dramatic aspect—occasionally, perhaps, a little over demonstrative—but her singing was throughout of a high order of excellence, and produced a marked impression, particularly in the "Ayanera," the "Seguidilla," the scene of the fortune-telling with cards, and that of the final duel with Don José. The success of Madame Trebelli was complete. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, as heretofore, sang admirably as Michaela, and Signor Runcio was again a satisfactory Don José; Signor Mendioroz having replaced Signor Del Puente as Escamillo, the Toreador, the music of which part he gave generally with good effect. Mdlles. Bauermeister and Purdy were thoroughly efficient, respectively, in the characters of Paquita and Mercedes, and other parts were filled as before.

The second of the new series of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace included a fine performance, by Madame Arabella Goddard, of Field's third pianoforte concerto (in A flat), given for the first time here; the orchestral selection having comprised M. Ambroise Thomas's effective overture, "Le Roman d'Elvire," also heard for the first time at these concerts. Last Saturday's programme introduced Mr. W. Macfarren's clever "Pastoral Overture" (written for the Brighton Festival of February last), and "Siegfried's Death" and the "Walküren Ritt," from Wagner's "Nibelungen" operas. Both these were given for the first time here. Other specialties were Miss Agnes Zimmermann's excellent rendering of Schumann's "Concertstück" in G (op. 92) for pianoforte (with orchestra); and a prelude and fugue of Bach's, and Sterndale Bennett's "Rondo Piacciale" for piano alone. The vocalists at the second concert were Mdlle. Sartorius and Herr Henschel—those on Saturday last having been Madame Patey and Mrs. Davison. At this week's concert Verdi's "Requiem" is to be performed, preceded by a "Religious March" by Gounod.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concert of Monday brought forward the double piano, manufactured and patented by MM. Mangeot Frères, of Paris, the instrument being, in fact, two distinct pianofortes, one placed over the other, as also are the key-boards, both of which are available by one performer, who is thus enabled to combine, with either hand, chords consisting of sounds that, on one key-board, are very far apart, but are here brought into close juxtaposition. The player by these means can produce almost the same effect as that of two performers on two instruments. The capacities of the double piano were exemplified on Monday by M. Zarebski, who performed two pieces adapted to the purpose required, one having been Liszt's second "Rhapsodie Hongroise." The pianist possesses exceptional powers of execution, and his performances have been continued nightly (in other pieces) with great success.

Herr Goetz's opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," was given for the second time at Drury-Lane Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, instead of (as at first intended) on the Saturday following its production, on Oct. 12, with the same cast as that already noticed.

Mr. W. Carter opened his new season of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening with Haydn's "Creation."

An English version of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday evening; the opera announced for this week being Auber's "Fra Diavolo."

The music of "La Traviata" is to be repeated at this (Saturday) evening's opera recital at the Royal Aquarium.

The first of this season's Brighton Philharmonic concerts was held on Wednesday night, supported by the Philharmonic choir and by a number of leading artistes, including Miss Robertson, Madame Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, with Mr. Kingsbury as conductor. Mr. Kuhe, assisted by Mr. Carrodus, gave his second pianoforte recital in the afternoon. The programme included a tarantella by Mr. Charles Webb.

Mr. Walter Bache gives his annual pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon next.

The London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Bookey, will enter on the thirteenth season on Wednesday Nov. 6.

Our last week's record of the Norwich Festival performances necessarily left unnoticed the proceedings of the two last days. On the Thursday morning "Elijah" was given, with the special feature of Madame Albani's fine singing in the soprano solos of the second part. The other principal solo vocalists were Misses A. Williams and Penna, Mesdames Trebelli and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Santley. The concert of the Thursday evening included Sir J. Benedict's new overture, "Das Käthchen von Heilbronn," and an "Adagio" and "Rondo" from pianoforte concerto by the same composer. Of both works we shall, doubtless, soon have to speak again in reference to their performance in London. The overture was written in illustration of a drama by Heinrich von Kleist, and was composed specially for the festival. It produced so marked an impression that it had to be repeated. The movements from the concerto are worthy of the same hand, and were effectively interpreted by Mr. H. K. Rudd, of Norwich. The closing oratorio performance of the festival, yesterday (Friday) week, calls for no comment beyond the fact that "The Messiah" was finely rendered, special features having been Madame Albani's exquisite singing in the airs, "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The other principal soloists were Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Trebelli and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. It had been intended that the festival should end with "The Messiah," but a supplemental ballad concert was suddenly improvised, to which several of the principal artists contributed. As stated in our previous notice, Sir J. Benedict conducted the performances, as at the eleven preceding festivals; and Dr. Bennett, as organist, and Mr. J. Harcourt, as chorus master, have rendered valuable co-operation.

## THEATRES.

Nothing very lively or interesting varies the ordinary business of the leading houses in our record of the passing week. The Haymarket had an afternoon performance on Saturday of "Little Cricket," an adaptation, as the reader is aware, of Madame Georges Sand's romance of "La Petite Fadette." The pastoral heroine was charmingly personated by Miss Lydia Cowell, and the stern father, Farmer Barbeau, was characteristically sustained by Mr. W. H. Stephens. Other parts were played by their original representatives; and the whole justified the applause of the audience by the general completeness of the rendering. Miss Cowell was summoned before the curtain at the end of each act. At the Duke's, a change in the bill has occurred. "The Octofoon" of Boucicault replaces "The Barricade" of Victor Hugo. Mr. Clarence Holt takes himself the part of Wah-no-tee, the Indian chief, and his daughter that of Zoe, the heroine. Mr. Charles Glenie, as Salem Scudder, deserves encouragement. A new farce was produced the same evening, by Mr. Frederick Hay, entitled "An Awkward Affair," which may prove amusing after a few more rehearsals. At the Gaiety on Monday Lutz's operetta of "The Happy Village," and the farce of "Stage Struck" were performed, including the amusing burlesque of "The Colleen Bawn," as interpreted by Mr. Elton and Miss Lawler. It may also be noticed that it was the 218th time of "Little Doctor Faust," by Mr. Byron. This afternoon the fourth representation of Merival's "Lady of Lyons, Married and Settled," will have been reached. We may therefore pronounce this nondescript piece a relative success.

Mr. Robertson, the managing director of the Westminster Aquarium, has announced that, owing to the widespread difference of opinion which exists as to the advisability of producing even selections from tableaux of the Ober-Ammergau Passion-play, he has determined to "withdraw it from the list of his attractions."

The Roscius Dramatic Club at Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, had an entertainment last Thursday, consisting of "A Pair of Boots," "Alone," and "The Original." Their next dramatic performance will take place on Dec. 12, when "All that Glitters is not Gold" will be acted.

The Plymouth Guildhall was on Tuesday evening crowded, the occasion being the opening of the grand organ, erected by public subscription at a cost of £2500. Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's, officiated.

The Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom has held this week at Manchester its annual two days' provincial meeting. Mr. Hollams, London, presided on Wednesday, and in his address called attention to certain defects in the system of the trials by referee. The council were instructed to try and get them remedied. Resolutions were passed asking for an increased number of assizes at York, Lancashire, Durham, and Northumberland for civil business. Papers were read on the law of copyright, the conditions under which a solicitor became a barrister, and the publication of the evidence in divorce and criminal cases.

Lord Norton gave the opening address at the twenty-second Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Cheltenham on Wednesday evening. He reviewed the legislation of the past forty years during which he had sat in Parliament, and its bearing on the subjects to which the Congress specially devoted its attention—namely, health, education, art, law, economy, and trade. With regard to the latter, he argued that its present depressed condition was only temporary, and that the expansion of the world's wealth and commerce would still provide scope enough for England's enterprise. We gave last week an outline of the week's doings.

Under the presidency of Sir James Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, the Midland Conference of Poor Law Guardians was held on Wednesday in the Mechanics' Hall. The day was chiefly occupied in the discussion of a paper on "Pauperism and Endowed Charities," by the Rev. W. Bury, of Northampton. Mr. Salt, M.P., speaking on this subject, said that, though Parliament would not do anything violent in dealing with eleemosynary charities, they would be guided by a general expression of opinion, and that there were a number of them which needed somewhat stringent treatment. The question whether the Charity Commissioners should have more power was one demanding serious consideration.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance opened at Manchester in the New Townhall on Tuesday morning. Alderman Barlow presided, and said it was the largest meeting of the kind ever held by the alliance. The president, Sir W. C. Trevallyn, was unable to be present, but he promised to give £250 for the coming year. The receipts for the year were nearly £22,000. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was one of the speakers. The annual meeting, held in the Free-Trade Hall, was presided over by Professor Smyth, M.P., and resolutions were passed in support of the objects of the Alliance. The principal resolution was moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and seconded by Cardinal Manning.

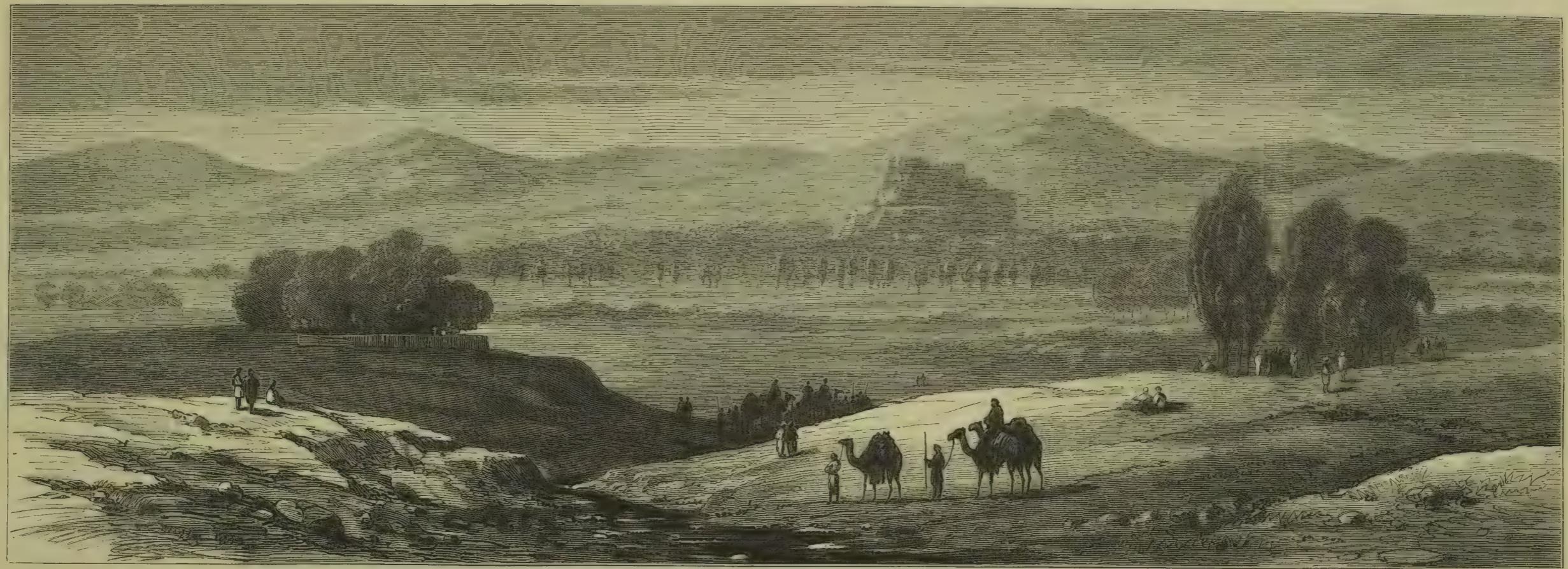
## QUETTA, CANDAHAR, AND GHUZNI.

The fortress of Quetta, formerly called by the name of Shawl, was occupied by the British Indian Government, three or four years ago, under an arrangement with the Khan of Khelat, in Beloochistan, to whose territory this place belongs. It is situated about thirty miles beyond the farther end of the Bolan Pass, to the north-west, in the Shawl valley, which is inhabited by a mixed population of Afghans and Beloochees, and was reckoned in ancient times part of Afghanistan. The soil is fertile and the climate healthy, but cold in winter, as the valley lies 5000 ft. above the sea-level. There is abundant pasture for cattle, sheep, and goats on the neighbouring hills. Quetta is a small town, built chiefly of clay, with a surrounding wall, and with a citadel upon a mound 70 ft. or 80 ft. high, but of no real military strength in modern warfare. It was, however, in our Afghan wars of 1839 and 1842, an important post on the line of advance from Scinde to Candahar, for which service it was first garrisoned by two Bengal native infantry regiments under General Nott, and became the head-quarters of General England in the latter campaign. Its route of communication with the Afghan province and city of Candahar, more than a hundred miles farther on to the north-west, is minutely described in our account of "Roads through Afghanistan," in another page of this week's paper. The reinforcement of the small garrison of Quetta must now be the earliest object of solicitude for the British Indian military authorities. We hear that the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the 30th Bombay Native Infantry regiments have already been dispatched to Quetta.

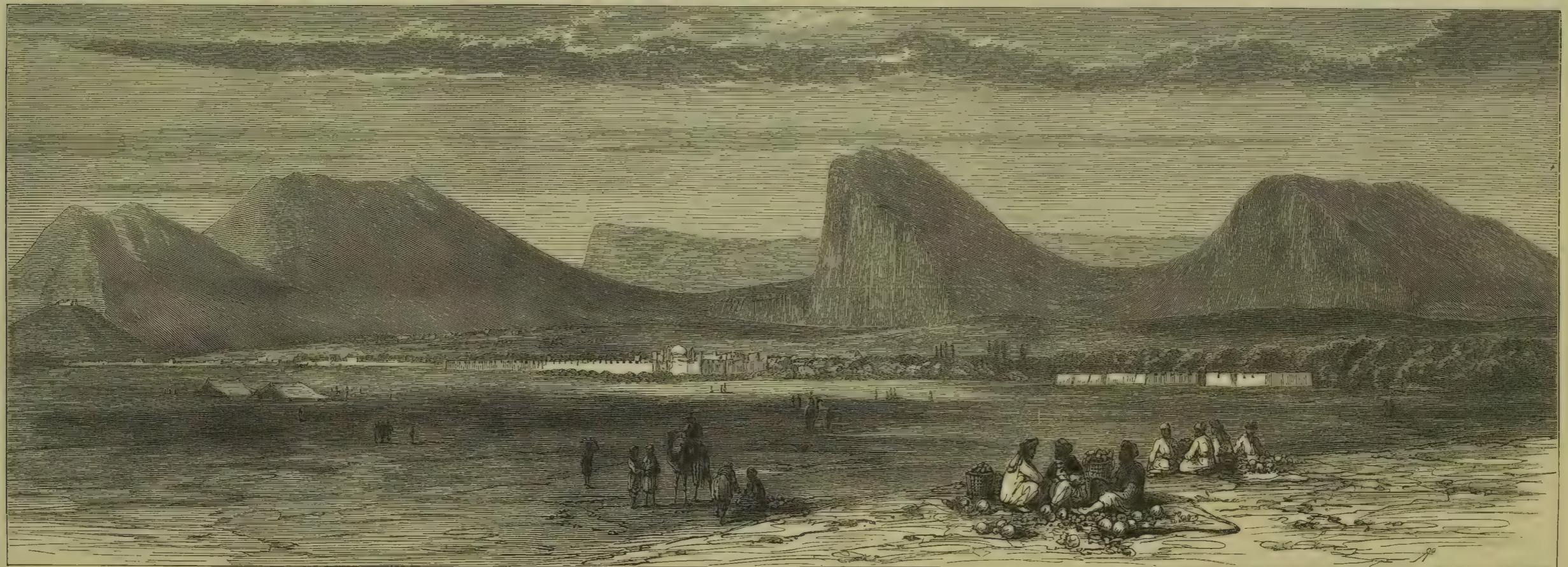
Candahar, the capital of Western Afghanistan, and the chief city of the Durani Afghans, is situated near the junction of the Urghundab and Turnak rivers, in a well-cultivated plain, but overlooked by rocky mountains to the west and north. It is a town of great antiquity and historic fame, but suffered terribly from repeated invasions of the Mogul Tartars, from the conquests of Tamerlane, in 1381; Sultan Baber, in 1507; and the Persian Tartar dynasty, in the seventeenth century. It commands the southern route from Persia to India, and must have been part of the Macedonian conquests of Alexander the Great. The name "Candahar" may be a corruption of "Iskandria," or Alexandria. The present city, which has a mixed population of 50,000 or more, Afghans, Persians, Beloochees, Jews, and Hindoos, with a moderate amount of trade, is subject to the Ameer of Cabul. It is nearly four miles in circuit, of an irregular-quadrangle shape, inclosed by an earthen wall, 27 ft. thick at the base, and of the same height, with a ditch, 10 ft. deep, filled by canals from the Urghundab; and with large towers at the four corners, and six gates protected by double bastions. The citadel, containing the palace, is near the north gate of the town. The two main streets cross each other in the middle of the city, where a large dome, called the Kharsoo, with surrounding shops, forms the bazaar or public market-place. The houses of the richer citizens are inclosed within walled courts, adorned with gardens and fountains, and their apartments decorated with mirrors and plates of talc. The tomb of Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, is an octagonal building, with a cupola and minarets, on a raised stone platform. It is not very magnificent, being constructed of rough stone and brick, but covered with blue and red stucco. Around this building, which is 70 ft. high, are twelve smaller tombs of Ahmed Shah's family, and cells for the Mollahs, or Mohammedan clergy, who keep up incessant reading of the Koran in the tomb. The mosques of Candahar have no great architectural beauty. This city was held by a British army from 1839 to the autumn of 1842, notwithstanding frequent and desperate attacks from the Afghans under the officers of Dost Mohamed. We give a view of Candahar, with one of the approach to Quetta, on another page.

No place in Afghanistan, except perhaps Jellalabad, is more memorable, in the history of British wars in that country, than Ghuzni. It is situated on the road from Candahar to Cabul, two hundred and fifty miles from the first-named city, and half that distance from Cabul; the road from India, through the Khoorum Pass, leads equally to Cabul and to Ghuzni. The site of Ghuzni, on a plain 7700 ft. above the sea, causes its winter climate to be severe, the thermometer falling sometimes ten or twenty degrees below zero. The town has some little trade, but its ordinary inhabitants do not exceed ten thousand. Its high walls, erected upon the top of a scarped rock, with a wet ditch below, have an imposing aspect, but are not so defensible as they appear. One of the gates was blown up and stormed on July 23, 1839, by the army of Sir John Keane, with very small loss of men on the British side. The Afghan garrison at that time was about three thousand, of whom five hundred were killed, under Mohammed Hyder Khan, a son of Dost Mohammed and brother of the present Ameer Shere Ali. The gate forced by the British assailants was the Cabul gate; the other two gates, the river gate, and that on the Candahar road, having been walled up. The citadel, in the north quarter of the town, stands on a commanding height, but could easily be bombarded from the neighbouring hills. Ghuzni was the capital of Sultan Mahmoud, the great Turkish conqueror of Persia and India in the eleventh century. His sepulchre, amidst the ruins of the ancient city, outside the walls of the existing town, is a place of great interest to all Asiatic Mussulman nations. It is but a simple structure, of no great magnitude, with a cupola above, and a chamber that was formerly closed with the beautiful gates of carved wood, supposed to have been brought from the Hindoo temple of Somnauth, or Siva, which is at Pattan, in Gujerat, Western India. In November, 1812, when General Nott had recaptured Ghuzni from the Afghans, Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General of India, ordered these gates to be removed, and they are now deposited at Agra. He thought it worth while to issue a proclamation to the people of India, announcing that "the insult of eight hundred years was avenged," by this restoration, as he fancied, of the stolen gates of the Temple of Somnauth. But it has unfortunately been proved that the gates brought from Ghuzni to Agra cannot be those of the Somnauth temple, as they are not of Hindoo workmanship, and are not of sandal wood. It is very likely that the original gates were, at some time, destroyed by fire, or by natural decay; and that these were substituted for them. Our view of Ghuzni includes part of the ruins of the ancient city, with the two lofty minars, built of brick, a hundred feet high and twelve feet in diameter. These towers, and the tomb of Sultan Mahmoud, when he destroyed the capital of the mighty conqueror, in 1151, soon after Mahmoud's death.

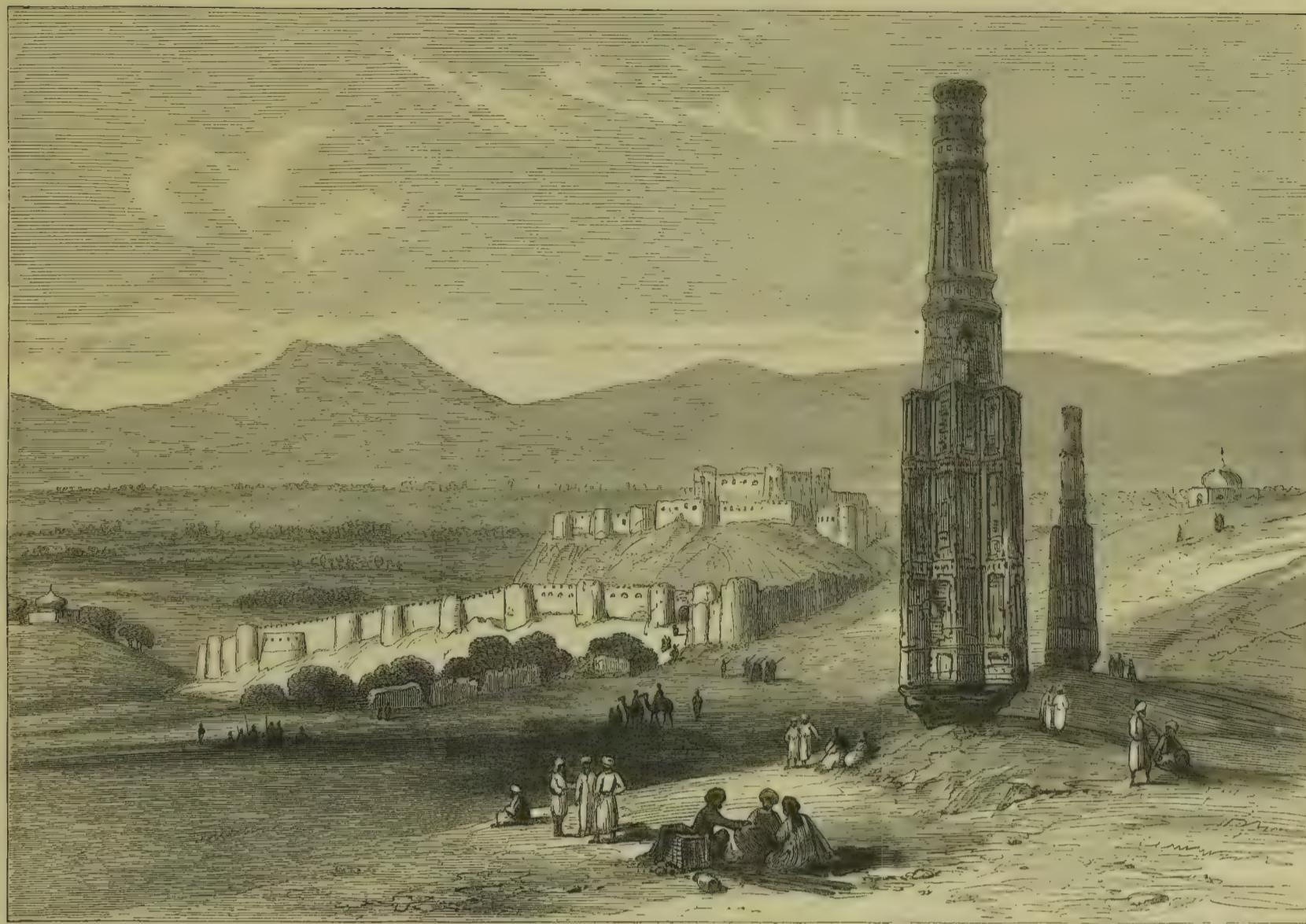
Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, now her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, to be Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria, and to reside at the capital. Mr. Richard Reade, her Majesty's Consul at Rustchuk, has been appointed Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia.



APPROACH TO THE FORTRESS OF QUETTA, ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.



CITY OF CANDAHAR, AFGHANISTAN.



FORTRESS AND CITADEL OF GHUZNI, AFGHANISTAN, WITH THE TWO MINARS.

## ROADS THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

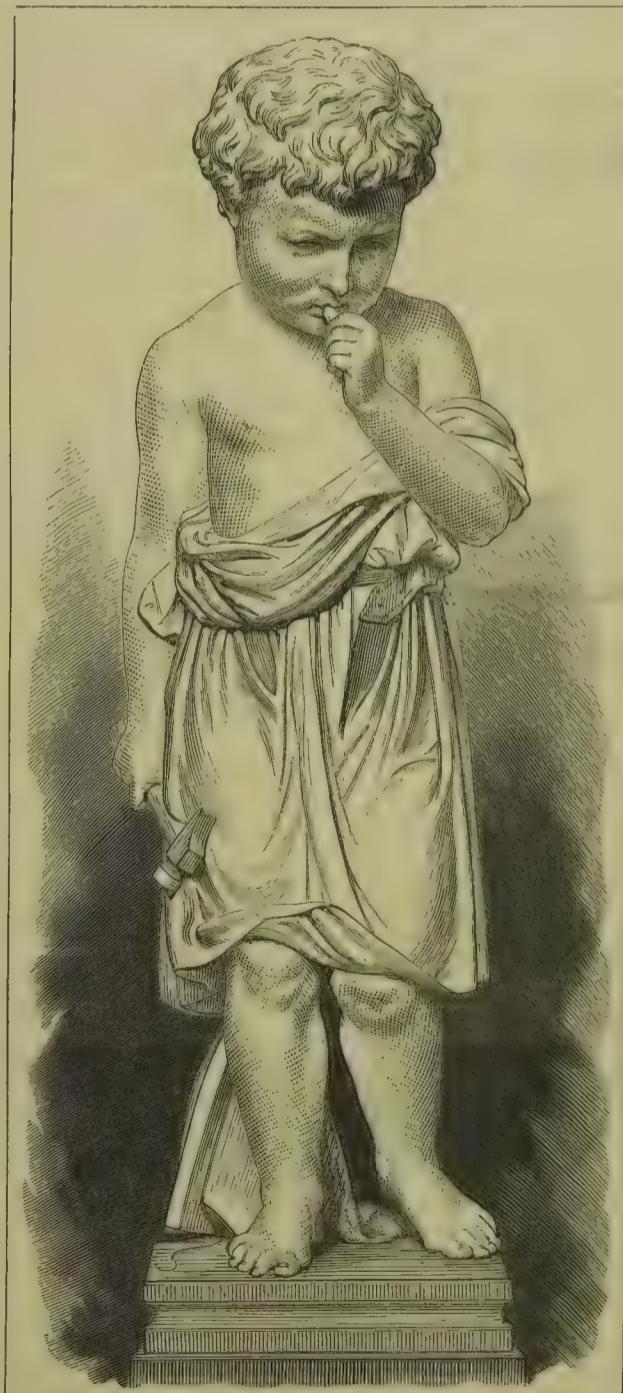
In anticipation of the expected war, for which great preparations are being made in India, against the Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul, we continue to present Illustrations of the most remarkable places in the Afghan country, and on its borders. The Khoorum Valley, which lies in the most convenient route of march from the Punjab, either direct towards Ghuzni, or turning north-west to Cabul, is the subject of one of these Views, showing the village of Madzai and the Bodeen mountain peak, from a sketch by Colonel Walter Fane. We also give a view of the approach to Quetta, a fortress in British occupation, which is situated in the territory of the Khan of Khelat, in the northern part of Beloochistan, but adjacent to the south frontier of Afghanistan, and commanding the road from the Bolan Pass to the important Afghan city of Candahar. Views of Candahar and of Ghuzni are likewise presented, which are from the series of "Sketches of Afghanistan," published by Messrs. H. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall.

The southern frontier of Afghanistan seems most easily accessible to an army from India. It is considered that from Quetta to Candahar the advance would meet with few obstacles if the inhabitants were well disposed. The valley northwards from Quetta is overshadowed by the Zarghun range, infested by lawless and hardy mountaineers, who make unsafe for travellers and even caravans the direct road to Candahar, but to an armed force could offer little molestation. These tribes muster in all some 70,000 households, but they are scattered over so wide an area that when, recently, the Khan of Khelat organised an expedition against them, no trouble was found in reducing them in detail to submission. In December snow falls, and often after that the road, though never impassable, is rendered difficult. The Murghi Pass leads by an easy route down to the Peshin district, and at fourteen miles from Quetta a small stream is passed, which constitutes the frontier of Khelat and Cabul. Another eighteen miles of practicable road brings the traveller by the Surmaghazi Pass to Hykalzai, situated on a plain of red clay soil—a favourite rendezvous of the nomad Sarins, and marked by numerous ruins and several inhabited villages. From Hykalzai a march of fifteen miles attains Arabi Kariz, several streams being crossed on the way, and a fair sprinkling of inhabitants encountered. There is a good roadway thence past the spurs of the Toba range, the populous villages of the Dihuri Glen, to the Khojak Pass, at all times practicable in spite of its narrowness. On the southern side the elevation has been recorded to be 7000 ft., at the top of the Pass 7400, and at Chaukah, on the northern end, 5600; and here, as everywhere else along the road, pasture is abundant for three fourths of the year. From Chaukah to Chaman, and thence to Gatai, some twenty-five miles, the route lies north-westerly along a gradual slope on to the undulating sweep of the plain; and from Gatai a march of fourteen miles reaches Mel Maudah, the road lying across a plain and rolling downs, without inhabitants, as pasturage is very scanty, and the water brackish. After eighteen miles further, Makú Karez is made; the Barghana Pass, which lies midway at an elevation of 4100 feet, presenting no difficulty to the traveller. Thence a winding ravine leads to the village of Makú, and sixteen miles further, across an undulating plain as far as the Arghesan river (a very shallow stream, though of considerable width), and thence across broken country, lies Mund Hissar. From here to Candahar is twelve miles.

It is well to note that from Candahar to Herat is 400 miles, from Candahar to Jacobabad, our frontier station

in Scinde, 300 miles. From Candahar to Cabul is also about 400 miles, Ghuzni being about 150 miles from the latter. By the occupation of Candahar we should threaten equally Herat and Cabul, and should practically be masters of all Western Afghanistan. The inhabitants of the Province of Candahar are much better disposed to us than those of North-Eastern Afghanistan, and are not influenced to the same extent by the bitter memories of our last invasion.

It seems to be arranged, in the plan of the impending Afghan war, that the central column of the British forces, which is now being collected at Thull, shall advance through the Khoorum Pass and Valley, with a view to an eventual attack on Ghuzni and Cabul. From the British military station of Kohat to the frontier at Thull, on the banks of the Khoorum river, through the valleys of the Lower and Upper Meeranzye, the road is well known. At Thull the Khoorum is crossed by an easy ford, and from this point there are two roads—both of which are practicable for field artillery. The shortest and most direct road is also the roughest. It leads from Thull to Tara Khooa, eleven miles; next, to Huzar Peer Ziarut, fifteen miles; third, the Durinza Pass (not difficult), eleven miles; fourth, Ahmedzye, on the right hand of the Khoorum, a small mud fort, built by the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan when he was Governor of Khoorum and Khool (this place is held by a small Afghan garrison); fifth, Peywar Kothul, a pass practicable for cavalry, and might be easily rendered so for field artillery by a few sappers, twenty-five miles. An intermediate stage could easily be made, as the Khoorum Valley is throughout open and fertile. From the crest of the Peywar Kothul to Cabul is only seventy-five miles. The Cabul side of the pass is steeper and more difficult, but still practicable. The tribes here are, however, hostile to us; the Ghilzyes more especially so. The pass is never closed, even in the depth of winter, though snow to the depth of four feet or so covers it. Traffic serves to keep the path open, and Afghan troops constantly cross it at all seasons. The Turis and Baugash tribes who inhabit Khoorum are so much oppressed by their Afghan Governor that they would gladly take any favourable opportunity to rebel. They are, however, naturally less warlike than their neighbours, the Wuziris and Ghilzyes, who overawe them. Snow generally begins to fall in the Khoorum Valley in December, and lies for two or three months. The road from the Kothul to Cabul is fair, and water is everywhere abundant. Supplies, of course, would not be procurable by an invading force from that point, but a lightly-equipped force could accomplish the whole distance in three or four marches. The second and easier route, from Thull to Ahmedzye, is along the bed of the Khoorum river via Ibrahimzye, but is dangerous when the river is swollen, as the stream has to be forded at frequent crossings, and its banks are liable to be flooded. The Turis and Baugashes would probably furnish an auxiliary contingent if called upon to do so to the number of three to four thousand men; but all the other tribes would be in arms against a British force, and would have to be coerced into good behaviour, with an expedition entering Cabul from the Khoorum Valley. The cold is severe in November, even before the snow commences to fall; water freezes at night from the beginning of November. For strategical purposes the mud fort mentioned above would mark the point for the principal cantonment, and on the advance to Cabul being made this place and the crest of the Peywar Kothul could be roughly fortified to maintain the line of communication with Thull and Kohat. The entry of a force into Afghanistan by this road is comparatively free from difficulty.

"THE LITTLE CARPENTER." BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.  
IN THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## The Extra Supplement.

### BATH ABBEY CHURCH.

We have lately been publishing, at convenient opportunities in the weekly issue of this Journal, a series of large Engravings, drawn by our well-known Artist, Mr. S. Reade, representing the majestic Cathedral Churches of England. The series will be continued, from time to time, in order to furnish a complete set of these Illustrations of the noblest monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in our country. Bath, one of the fairest and most dignified of provincial cities, though it gives a name, jointly with Wells, to an episcopal diocese, has not usually styled its venerable Abbey Church a Cathedral. There was an ancient Abbey of Benedictine Monks at Bath. The see of Wells, in Norman times, was removed to Bath, and was afterwards revived at Wells, but was ultimately combined with that of Bath, in 1135. The ancient Church of the Abbey fell into decay in the fifteenth century, till Bishop Oliver King, assisted by the Priors, one of whom continued his work, began to construct the present edifice, between 1495 and 1503. The Abbey was dissolved, and its cloisters, priory, dormitory, and chapter-house were destroyed, in 1539. The Abbey Church was restored, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by the munificence of Peter Chapman and Thomas Bellot, aided by Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Sussex, and was completed by Bishop Montague, under James I. The building is cruciform, consisting of a nave, with five bays, a choir, which has four bays, and a transept of two bays, without aisles. The nave is 136 ft. long, 72 ft. wide, and 78 ft. high, with a flat roof of richly panelled wood. The choir is 74 ft. long, with a breadth of 20 ft. only; the combined length of the two transepts is 126 ft. There is a central tower of two storeys, 162 ft. high. The clerestory, which is very lofty, with no triforium above it, is the prominent feature of the interior. The roof of the choir and transepts is vaulted, and decorated with intricate fan-tracery, resembling meshes of sea-weed. The exterior is, from the narrowness of the street, not seen to advantage on the south side, which is that represented in our Illustration, but its proportions are imposing, and it has quite the character of a cathedral. Its architectural interest must be confessed to be inferior to that of churches built in the times of the older Gothic styles; notwithstanding which, it deserves to be classed with the old English Cathedrals.

### "THE LITTLE CARPENTER."

This graceful figure of childhood engaged in sportive imitation of a common handicraft, and suffering the slight penalty of a blundering stroke, is a statuette by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., the sculptor of "The Deer-Slayer," lately erected as a public ornament at Exeter, which was the subject of an illustration some weeks ago. "The Little Carpenter" will be remembered by visitors to the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and it was one of the most pleasing minor works of its class there presented to notice. A little boy, provided he be not dressed in knickerbockers, but in a shirt or tunic, or his natural and innocent nudity, is always a figure of classical beauty, as the Greeks knew very well; and the expressive vivacity of his attitudes, free from constraint or affectation, makes him an excellent subject for art. This urchin, it will be at once perceived, has unwarily bruised his left thumb with a careless blow of the hammer still grasped in his right hand. A skilful carpenter, we believe, does not find it necessary to support the nail with thumb and finger as it receives his well-aimed stroke; but sets it upright in the gimlet-hole, and sends it home with the utmost precision by a single effort, or else, if his strength be not sufficient for that, by the fewest repetitions of the same identical movement. The trick is one to be learnt by much practice, no doubt, and this child is a young beginner; he is a manly little fellow, who disdains to cry, and may be allowed to suck his thumb, in the present case, without reproach for indulging in a babyish habit.

### THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The report of the auditors on the state of the affairs of the Glasgow City Bank was published in last Saturday's papers, and filled three columns of small type. The auditors state that at an early stage of their inquiry it became apparent that questions seriously affecting the course of management by the directors and managers of the bank were involved in the investigation, and they had felt it their duty, while soliciting from those gentlemen explanations as to certain particular items, to bring under their notice the serious nature of the questions referred to. In most instances the answers were that the explanations invited related to certain points which were as new and as startling to the parties interrogated as to themselves. The balance-sheet of Oct. 1, the date of the stoppage, shows liabilities amounting to £12,404,297, and the assets are £5,190,983 less than that sum, which, with a capital of £1,000,000, makes a total loss of £6,190,983.

The publication of this report was followed by the arrest of the directors, the manager, and the secretary, on a charge of fraud. The names of the persons arrested are:—John Stewart, merchant, Edinburgh; Robert Salmond, of Rankinston, Ayrshire; Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh; John Innes Wright, merchant, Glasgow; Lewis Potter, shipowner and merchant, Glas-

gow, all directors; R. S. Stronach, director and manager; Charles S. Leresche, secretary to the company. Five of the directors were on Monday taken before the Glasgow stipendiary and charged with having on various occasions, between 1873 and 1878, fraudulently falsified the books of the bank. Two of the directors, resident in Edinburgh, were on Monday examined at the police court in that city, and were remitted to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and removed to Calton Gaol, previous to being taken to Glasgow. At the close of the Sheriff's examination on Wednesday morning the prisoners were remanded, nominally for eight days.

A meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday afternoon in the City Hall, Glasgow, at which it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the bank by voluntary liquidation. The action of the directors, manager, and secretary was denounced by the chief speakers.

### A YEAR'S WRECKS.

For many years past we have issued regularly an analysis of the important annual Parliamentary paper, "The Wreck Register of the British Isles;" but this year the Board of Trade have published only an abstract, and that a very complicated tabular one, of the Wreck Register for the year between July 1, 1876, and June 30, 1877. Nevertheless, this document yields abundant useful information on a truly national subject, and, taken in conjunction with the numerous fearful calamities both on land and water, will make the records of disasters of the present year memorable.

We find from other Parliamentary returns that the number of British vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards during the past year to and from ports of the United Kingdom was 581,099, representing a tonnage of 101,799,050. Of these ships, 224,689 were steamers, having a tonnage of 66,560,127.

In addition to these figures, about 60,000 foreign vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the same period to and from British ports, representing a tonnage of nearly 20,000,000.

These 641,099 ships, British and foreign, had probably on board, apart from passengers, 4,000,000 of men and boys.

We observe that in 1876-7 the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions, from all causes, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom, was 4164, which number exceeds that of the previous year by 407. 511 cases out of this large number involved total loss, 502 and 472 representing the same class of calamities for the two preceding years.

Again, if we deduct 511 from the yearly list of casualties (4164), the remainder will be found to be made up of 1120 serious casualties, and 2533 of minor class of sea accidents.

We regret to find that during the past twenty years (from 1857 to 1876-7) the number of shipwrecks on our coasts alone has averaged 1948 a year, representing in money value millions upon millions sterling.

In making this statement we lay aside entirely the thousands of precious lives, on which no money value could be placed, which were sacrificed on such disastrous occasions, and which would have been enormously increased in the absence of the determined and gallant services of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution.

In the abstract of the Wreck Register it is stated that between 1861 and 1876-7 the number of ships, both British and foreign, which came to grief on our coasts, and which were attended with loss of life, was 2784, causing the loss of 13,098 persons. In 1876-7 loss of life took place in one out of every twenty-two shipwrecks on our coasts.

The number of ships reported is in excess of the casualties reported, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. Thus 847 of the wrecks were collisions, and 3317 were wrecks and casualties other than collisions. Of these latter casualties, 446 were wrecks, &c., resulting in total loss, 902 were casualties resulting in serious damage, and 1969 were minor accidents.

It is to be observed that of the 3317 casualties (excluding collisions) 2824 are known to have happened to ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies, while 493 belonged to foreign countries.

The total number of English ships, excluding collision cases, which, according to the facts reported, appear to have founded, or to have been otherwise totally lost on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom from defects in the ships or their equipments during the year 1876-7, is 20; while 54 happened through the errors, &c., of masters, officers, crews, or pilots; 180 through stress of weather; and 61 from other or unknown causes.

The number of casualties arising from the same causes during the same year, and resulting in serious damage, is as follows:—Through defects, 77; errors, 112; stress of weather, 367; other causes, 170; and the cases of minor damage were through defects, 106; errors, 190; stress of weather, 1258; and other causes, 229.

Amongst the losses on our coasts in 1876-7, excluding collisions, 412 were steam-ships and 2875 were sailing-vessels.

The localities of the wrecks, still excluding collisions, are thus given:—East coasts of England and Scotland, 1140; south coast, 630; west coast of England and Scotland, and coast of Ireland, 1259; north coast of Scotland, 129; and other parts, 159. Total, 3317.

The sites of these several terrible disasters are distinctly shown on the wreck charts, attached to the Wreck Register Abstract. On the charts the site of each one of the 269 life-boats belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution is also given.

The winds that have been most fatal to 1785 of the ships on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year were as follows:—N. to E. inclusive, 287; E. by S. to S. inclusive, 630; S. by W. to W. inclusive, 541; and W. by N. to N. by W. inclusive, 327. Total, 1785.

We must say one word on the subject of casualties to our ships in our rivers and harbours, as the fearful calamity to the steamer Princess Alice last September in the Thames has directed afresh intense attention to them throughout the civilised world. We find from the Wreck Register abstract that the total number during the year 1876-7 was 984; of which seventeen were total losses, 245 were serious casualties, and 722 minor casualties.

With reference to the collisions on and near our coasts during the year 1876-7, forty-eight of the 847 collisions were between two steamships, both under way, irrespective of numerous other such cases in our harbours and rivers, the particulars of which are not given in the abstract. We cannot attach too much importance to these facts, for no disaster at sea or on a river is often more awful in its consequences than a collision, as has been too strikingly illustrated this year in the cases of the German ironclad Grosser Kurfürst and the Thames steamer Princess Alice.

As regards the loss of life, the wreck abstract shows that the number was 776 from the shipwrecks enumerated during 1876-7.

It is recorded that the greatest destruction of human life happened on the north and east coasts of England and Scotland.

This number (776) may appear to the casual observer a comparatively small one, by the side of the thousands who escaped disaster from the numerous shipwrecks above mentioned. We are, however, of opinion that it is a very large number; and when we bear in mind the inestimable value of human life, we are convinced that no effort should be left untried which can in any way lessen the loss of life from shipwreck on our coasts.

On the other hand, great and noble work was accomplished during the same period, 4795 lives having been saved from the various shipwrecks. In bringing about that most important service, it is hardly necessary to say that the craft of the National Life-Boat Institution played a most important part, in conjunction with the Board of Trade's rocket apparatus, which is so efficiently worked by the coastguard and our volunteer brigades.

On reviewing the Wreck Register abstract of the past year, we are bound to take courage from the many gratifying facts it reveals in regard to saving life, which, after all, is our principal object in commenting on it.

Noble work has been done and is doing for that purpose; and is it not something, amidst all this havoc of the sea, to help to save even one life, with all its hopes, and to keep the otherwise desolate home unclouded?

To aid this merciful work we confidently appeal for support on behalf of the National Life-Boat Institution, whose noble life-saving fleet of 269 boats is ever ready to hasten to the succour of the shipwrecked sailor in his direst distress.

The National Life-Boat Institution has sent new life-boats to Fowey, on the coast of Kincardineshire, and to Dartmouth, Devon. They are both self-righting life-boats, each being 33 feet long and rowing ten oars. The cost of the Fowey boat has been defrayed from a legacy left to the institution by Mr. George Irlam; while that for Dartmouth has been presented by Mrs. Hargreaves, of Clevedon, in memory of her deceased daughter.

### EMIGRATION.

The ship Northampton, 1161 tons, Captain Clare, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 17th inst. with 427 emigrants; and on the same day the ship Devon, 1147 tons, Captain Hicks, sailed from Gravesend with 424 emigrants for Brisbane.

Intelligence of the arrival at their destinations of the following vessels, which were dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, Agent-General for New Zealand, early in July last, has been received:—The Rakai, with 280 emigrants for Wellington; the Invercargill, with 336 for Otago; and the Waitangi, with 319 for Canterbury.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship La Hogue, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last.

The emigration agents for the Government of Tasmania, 25, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, have received the following advice from the Board of Immigration at Hobart Town:—"We think it right to point out that the class of immigrants we chiefly want is farming men, who are prepared to face hardships at first, but who look hopefully forward to becoming freeholders, and their own masters after awhile. Skilled artisans in most trades can also generally obtain remunerative employment without having long to wait, and also men with means who can afford to live on their income for a time, till, having gained colonial experience, they may see their way to the profitable employment of their capital. Female domestic servants are also much in demand; but few of this class can be expected to have the means of paying their own passage-money. Should opportunity offer, the Board would not object to your sending out some of this latter class, under bounty tickets, of course charging them the regulated price of the ticket—viz., £5—provided that, upon inquiring, you were satisfied they were eligible emigrants, of good character, and in sound health."

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A BOATMAN ON THE INDUS.

## A BOATMAN ON THE INDUS.

This peaceful scene of native Indian labour on the great river of North-Western India was sketched years ago by our well-known Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who has now again gone out to India in the service of this Journal. Many of our readers are quite aware that the Punjab, or Land of the "Five Waters," is a territory lying between the Sutlej and the Indus, and watered by five tributary rivers. The Indus is not one of the five rivers, and between it and the Sutlej, which is, flow the other four, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab, and the Jhelum. Near Mittunkote, 450 miles from the seaport of Kurrachee, the Indus receives the united waters of the Punjab. Thence it is navigable up to Attock, near which the Cabul river joins it, and continues the navigation to within twelve miles of Peshawur, a distance of 470 miles from Mittunkote. The Sutlej is navigable to Phillour, 442 miles from Mittunkote, and the Jhelum from the same place to the station of Jhelum 435 miles. Native boats, drawing from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in., navigate each of these rivers between the above places, and boats of smaller draught proceed to the foot of the hills. The Punjab plains, twenty-five miles distant from the base of the hills to the northward, have an elevation of about 750 ft. above the sea, from which they are there distant nearly 700 miles in a direct line. The average fall of the Indus is a foot in the mile, and the average rate of the current is two miles and a half an hour, increased to four miles and a half after the rains and the melting of the snows. When the Punjab rivers, excluding the Indus, are

full their average breadth is about a mile and a half; when the banks are overflowed the land is submerged for miles on each side, as has been the case recently at Phillour and Dera Ghazee Khan. The navigable channel is rarely more than 250 yards in width—frequently much less. During the rains, boats drawing 3 ft. 6 in. navigate them with trouble and delay; in the cold season boats of only 2 ft. draught frequently meet with obstructions, the navigable channels then varying from twenty to sixty yards across. The rivers begin to rise perceptibly in the middle of April. They are fullest in July and August, and are again very low by the middle of October. The native boats are, at the best, very clumsy affairs, intended only for the slow conveyance of merchandise. The Indus first becomes navigable for these boats a little above its junction with the Cabul river, which is itself navigable for fifty miles for craft drawing 2 ft. 6 in.; but rafts can ascend sixty miles higher to Derbund. Attock, on the Grand Trunk road to Peshawur from Rawal Pinday and Hassan Abdool, at which last place troops have been concentrating for some time past, is about 980 miles from the sea. The breadth of the river at Attock, at the narrowest part, is 330 ft. in the cold season, and 1300 ft. in the flood time, the rise of the river being nearly 50 ft. Its velocity in the cold weather is a little over six miles an hour, and during the flood season nearly thirteen miles an hour. From Attock to Kala Bagh, the nearest ravine station to Thull, where General Roberts's force is being concentrated, is one hundred miles. To Mukhud is eighty-three miles, whence through Khoosalgarh, five miles from the river, a road leads to Kohat, which will have to be occupied in force in order to

coerce the tribes of that district. In the dry season the descent from Attock to Kala Bagh is made in a day and a half by the native craft, and in the floods in a shorter time.

## SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, and the Secretary of State for War, Colonel Stanley, left England on Monday, to visit the famous island in the Levant, which has lately been taken into British possession. Our Special Artist in Cyprus, "S. P. O.", has been compelled by an attack of fever to seek refuge, for a week or two, in the salubrious highlands of the Lebanon, above Beyrouth, on the opposite shore of Syria. One of his sketches is engraved for this week's publication. It is a view of the Carpas range of mountains, from the village of Hepta Khumi, which was described in the letter of "S. P. O." published a fortnight ago. This northern range of mountains, overlooking the whole plain of Messaria and the Carpas district, begins at Cape Kormakiti (the ancient Crommyon), and is continued thence in an unbroken ridge to the eastern extremity of the island, Cape St. Andrea, a distance of more than one hundred miles. It is very inferior in elevation to the southern range, its highest summits not attaining to more than about 3200 ft.; while in the eastern portion they but rarely exceed 2000 ft. But it is remarkable for its continuous and unbroken character—consisting throughout of a narrow, but rugged and rocky ridge, descending abruptly to the south into the great plain of Nicosia; and, to the north, to a narrow plain bordering the coast.

## MOPS.

Readers of the provincial newspapers, especially those published in the Midland Counties, during the month of October and between the dates of Michaelmas and Martinmas (Sept. 29 to Nov. 11), may chance to notice therein certain paragraphs of news headed with the singular word Mop. Thus, in Shakespeare's county, the Stratford-on-Avon Mop and the Warwick Mop were recently held on the same day, Saturday, Oct. 12; and the local reporters call them by the epithets "orgie" and "saturnalia," thus giving an index to the general character of these Mops, which is but another name for Statute-fairs or Hirings, otherwise called Statutes, Statitics, or Statice, according to the prevailing vernacular, or, as in Yorkshire, Sittings. These various names denote those fairs for the hiring of agricultural servants, which are held once a year, though at two different seasons of the year, May Day and Martinmas, according to the custom of the locality. There are many such Mops, in the month of October, in Warwickshire: that at Henley-in-Arden is held on Oct. 29, and goes by the name of St. Luke's Fair, although St. Luke's Day is on Oct. 18, and "St. Luke's Summer" began, this year, with those lovely days that set in on the second of the month. Many of the Midland County Mops that fall late in October, or early in November, are known by the curious name, "Runaway Mops," a phrase which might be as provocative of critical wrangling as the famous "runaways' eyes," in "Romeo and Juliet" (Act iii. Scene 2).

The three very different words, Hiring, Statute, and Mop, used for these fairs, take us back to various historical dates. For Hiring we must revert to Saxon days; for Statute we must turn to the year 1351, when Edward III. regulated the laws between masters and servants by certain Statutes, thereby coining a word from the Latin, to signify the agreements that had been entered into, and which, if broken, could be carried into the Statute Sessions, now called Petty (i.e., *petit*) Sessions. It was at the Statute, at Pershore, Worcestershire, that Edward III. granted the manor of Dudston King's Regis to the Abbot of St. Peter, with the right to hold a Statute-fair, and to permit unlicensed persons to sell ale, on three consecutive Mondays, in bush-houses, which right was claimed and carried out for five centuries afterwards, until the year 1863, when the Pershore Bush-houses had to succumb before the attacks of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The bush, I need hardly remind my readers, was used, even from classical days, to denote a place where good liquor or wine could be obtained; and at these Pershore fairs, the bush, usually a bough of oak or elm, was hung out at every alehouse up to the year 1863. It was at that date that the many evils incident upon the holding of Mops, were beginning to attract the attention of the press and the public, and to work their much-needed reformation or abolition.

Like Statute, the word Mop has a Latin origin; for it is identical with Map or Mapp, the *a* being altered to *o* by the vagaries of Midland pronunciation. I possess two printed handbills, of the dates 1734 and 1743, where the Worcestershire Mop is all through called "the Mapp," the later dated of these handbills stating that the Mapp would be held "on the eleventh day of October, being the Monday before the Feast of St. Luke, for the Hiring of Servants, where all Gentlemen, Dealers and Chapman, may depend upon good Entertainment and Encouragement." At the first blush, there would seem to be no connection between the Midland county Mop and the games of ancient Rome; and yet, there is so—at any rate, in name. For when Nero, or whoever was emperor, gave the signal that the *ludi circenses* should be begun, he did so by dropping his napkin, or *mappa*, from whence that word was transferred to the sports. At a later date, a representation of the geography of the globe, from being printed on linen cloth was called *mappa Mundi*, whence we derive the familiar word Map. And when such linen cloth was used to wipe moisture from a floor or pavement, the *mappa* for the purpose came to be known as a Map, and, later on, as a Mop; and with a somewhat similar *mappa*, or handkerchief, we can "mop" our faces when heated. In Tempest's "Cries of the City of London: Drawn after the Life, 1711," the woman who is selling mops is made to say, in English, French, and Italian, "Maids, buy a mapp! Achetez de mes mappes! Mappi per lavar' terrazzi!" Thus, the Mapp of the past century became the Mop of the present; and it takes no gift of prophecy to foretell that in the next century it will only be known as a name, and not as a fact.

Let us take one other glance at the Mop before it has been improved off the face of the earth. When the farmer had engaged with a servant at one of these Mops he closed the bargain by giving him, or her, a piece of money, usually a shilling, but always called "a penny," and familiarly known as "the fasten-penny," or, as it is pronounced in Lincolnshire, "the fessen-penny." I have known instances of several fessen-pennies being taken by the same man from different farmers, to none of whom he went for service; this, of course, he did at his own risk. And I also have known cases where, when the servant wished to break his contract before the twelve months had expired, he has been taken before a magistrate by his master, who, pleading the custom of the fessen-penny, has secured the punishment of the servant for absconding from his service. The shepherds, waggoners, and grooms usually denoted their occupations by pieces of wool, whipcord, and horsehair placed in their hats; and Isaac Bickerstaff, in his opera "Love in a Village," makes one scene to be a statute-fair, where the servants come forward and sing verses descriptive of their respective accomplishments. Such a scene (and also a somewhat similar scene in General Burgoyne's comedy "The Maid of the Oaks") is about as untrue to real life as is the pretty scene of the statute-fair in Flotow's opera "Marta," where the prima donna (say, for example, Patti) as the Lady Enrichetta, with her companion, takes the fessen-penny from the two young farmers, and is afterwards seen and heard in the quartette in the spinning-wheel scene. A very different aspect was given to such a scene when Mr. Portman, a Commissioner to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture, wrote of "the great Mop-fair at Monmouth;" and if space permitted, all that he said could be corroborated by abundant evidence from all parts of the kingdom where Mops were permitted to linger.

But, happily, the Mop is fast being mopped out. They are now on their last legs. Each year they are attended by fewer and fewer masters; and, consequently, fewer and fewer servants go to them to be hired. It may be confidently said that the few who are now hired are men and youths, and that the women and girls, together with their mistresses, have been aroused to the fact that it is no longer considered "respectable" to stand out in the streets and roads for hiring purposes, notwithstanding that Dr. Plot defended the system as being "a scriptural custom." If it ever was so in Great Britain, it has been so overlaid with customs that are decidedly unscriptural that it merged into a scene of low revelry, sufficient to sap the morals of the community in which it was, unfortunately, permitted to be held. It has been my lot to see many and many a Mop; and, although I could not be a witness to the worst scenes at their evening and midnight

hours, yet I saw quite enough to lead me to speak of them, in the strongest terms of reprobation, in papers, published in the year 1862, in the *Leisure Hour*, and *Archdeacon Denison's Church and State Review*.

Public attention was at that time directed to the subject. The late Lord Lyttelton headed a county meeting at Worcester for "the suppression of Mops." Yorkshire was not slow to follow the example, and the Archbishop of that period spoke of the matter in his primary charge. The clergy and laity combined in establishing "Servants' Registration Societies" in places where Mops were held, so that the agricultural servants, especially females, could be hired in a proper room after a decent fashion. In some places in the Midland counties a "Mop-tea," as it is called, is given, with much merry-making, by the farmers of the parish, in lieu of their labourers, with their wives and families, being defrauded of their annual holiday of the Mop. And, indeed, there was some excuse for them flocking to the Mop in days when holidays were so few, and when the means of getting to see their friends and relatives were limited to stage-coaches and carriers' carts. The Mop is now reduced to an ordinary village fair, as described by the peasant-poet Clare, when he speaks of "the Milkmaids and Clowns that Statute joys pursue," and mentions the stalls for gingerbread and ribbons, and the "glorious revels" indulged in by "Hob, Nell, and Sue." Roundabouts, knock'emdowns, niggers, peepshows, fat women, dwarfs, and sham-jewellery dealers, these now form the attractions of the Mop; but the agricultural servants who come there to be hired are "conspicuous by their absence." At the annual Mop, at the important town of Halesowen, near Birmingham, held on Oct. 14, it is reported that "not half-a-dozen farm labourers, and only one or two lads," were looking out for situations; but "there seemed no one who wanted them." The chief reasons for which the Mops were held no longer exist, and it is quite time that the Mops were mopped out.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

## BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

A curious and interesting biographical study is presented for contemplation in the two volumes entitled *The Life of George Combe*, by Charles Gibbon (Macmillan and Co.), in which we have a very minute account of a man who was remarkable in many ways. He was remarkable as a valetudinarian, and he was remarkable as a monomaniac, not to mention any other points of remarkability. As a valetudinarian, he may rank with De Quincy and others who, after ailing more or less from their cradles, live to a good old age, and seem to enter upon vigorous life at the very age when their apparent superiors in physical strength are about to shuffle off this mortal coil. As a monomaniac, he may rank with Lavater and others, who, having established by observation the existence of certain coincidences between a peculiar physical conformation and a peculiar moral proclivity, are not content to marvel at the phenomenon and to leave it as one of those very many similar natural curiosities which "no feller can understand," but believe that they have discovered a sort of philosopher's stone, that they can answer the question as to "what is truth," that they have hit upon the origin of evil, that they have found a solution of the most difficult social problem, and they proceed to ride their hobby after the style of a beggar on horseback, they become enthusiasts, they preach a gospel, they build up an ingenious system, and in accordance with that system they expect the government of the world to be regulated. They, apparently, do not believe that "out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries," &c.; no; it is the prominence of a particular bump or the size of a particular feature that accounts for immoral or criminal propensities. How hardly, they seem to infer, shall they that have long noses enter into the kingdom of heaven? and wherewithal, they seem to whisper, shall a young man with that shape of head cleanse his way?

George Combe, in fact, was an apostle, if not the arch-apostle, in this country of the so-called science of phrenology. That science, like most novelties which are not absolutely absurd upon the face of them, created a considerable sensation at the outset, and held its own for many years; but it now seems to have fallen, if not into general disrepute, into general desuetude, after fair and earnest investigation and trial, and to have gone the way of many other "ologies," including astrology, but, like astrology, not without having done a great deal of good to the cause of scientific and philosophical observation. To phrenology, indeed, must be attributed no small share of the credit due to anatomists for the increased attention which came to be paid to the functions of the brain, and to physiologists for the closer study of relations between different parts of the human frame. This, of course, is not the place for entering fully into the arguments for and against phrenology; but the difficulties in the way of adopting it as a basis of education, or as a means of estimating character, abilities, and tendencies, will be at once apparent, if we consider the great number of the "phrenological faculties," and if it be admitted that they may neutralise one another; whilst, as the experience of George Combe himself, in the notorious case of David Haggart, the pickpocket and murderer, teaches us, one little mistake may be fatal to the whole estimate. Nor, as regards George Combe's own ascription of his own course of conduct on occasions mentioned in his biography, should we always be disposed to accept his judgment: he ascribes to the organ of "conscientiousness" that which we should sometimes ascribe to a very different and not by any means so respectable an "organ." That he was a devout believer in the science admits of but little, if any, doubt; and there is the less room for doubt in that he himself resembled those who went to church to scoff and remained to pray; for he went as a sceptic to have an interview with Dr. Spurzheim, who, from the very first, almost persuaded him to be a phrenologist, and at the end of three years' study he "became convinced that phrenology was true." That conviction was to result in the publication of "The Constitution of Man," a work which had an enormous circulation, which brought him both praise and dispraise, which raised up against him many foes, and which caused one of his friends to adjure him, "for the sake of his salvation, to renounce the opinions which he professed." However, it is probable that the general reader will be less interested in George Combe as a phrenologist and a philosopher than as a valetudinarian and "a man and a brother." He was born on Oct. 21, 1788, and he died on Aug. 14, 1858, so that he was just the full span of seventy years at the date of his death. And yet this is his own description of his progress from an unpromising infancy to a comparatively hale middle age: "I was born with a rather feeble constitution; I was given up by the doctor when two or three years of age; hovered on the verge of the grave (but upborne by activity of brain) during infancy and youth; grew stronger at manhood; and at forty-eight, after becoming acquainted with and observing the natural laws, I am free from all complaints, happy, active, and comparatively vigorous, with the internal consciousness of having my foot more firmly planted on the green turf of life than at any previous period of my days" (vol. i., p. 335). The first sentence of this paragraph certainly does not tally with what he had previously stated (p. 25) about his "constitution, which must have been originally strong," but

perhaps he was deficient, as he would have expressed himself, in the organ of "consistency," if there be one so named. The "Life" is partly autobiographical, and in that part he draws an exceedingly interesting picture of the way in which a Scottish family, the head of which was an illiterate but worthy brewer, lived, in the good old times when the victories of the Nile and Trafalgar were won, and when the laws of health were neither understood nor unconsciously followed, at an unwholesome house in an unpleasant precinct of Edinburgh. That was the time when, especially at the High School, education was supposed, according to George Combe, to be identical with a liberal application of "tawse;" though it must be confessed that he seems to have expected from his instructors more than it would be quite reasonable to expect even in these days of boy-spoiling. He evidently thought that it is the duty of schoolmasters, however numerous a form they may have to instruct, to fill from the storehouse of their own minds the mind of each pupil, however stupid, idle, antagonistic, and difficult to manage, as a man might fill from a reservoir a number of empty bottles; a perfectly preposterous view of a schoolmaster's, especially of a public schoolmaster's, functions: it is as much as, nay, more than, can be expected of him that he should show each of his pupils how to handle their intellectual weapons, and, having provided them with ammunition, leave them to load and fire for themselves in their battle of wits, in their fight round the tree of knowledge. Many a fainting spirit may be cheered by reading how George Combe, a sickly child, a weedy youth, an apparently confirmed valetudinarian, who wrote at twenty-three years of age, "I do not expect to live long, though I eagerly desire I may," whose early education may be said to have been neglected, and whose health in early life was certainly not very carefully attended to; who was rejected, as unfit for anything but a scarecrow, by a small shopkeeper to whom he would fain have been bound apprentice; who became a respectable writer to the signet—retired, before he was fifty, on a moderate competency from actual practice, made a name for himself in the intellectual and literary world, and died in the odour of phrenology at quite an advanced age. Why Mr. Combe's biography should have been withheld from publication "until nearly twenty years after his death" is not, to speak under correction, explicitly stated by the biographer, though the fact is regretted; but it is not improbable that the biographer is a gentleman of unique intrepidity, and that whoever before him conceived the idea of doing what he has done was appalled—and no wonder—by the "thirty journals" and the "eleven large quarto volumes," not to mention other biographical sources, which Mr. Combe, under the influence of an "organ" closely allied, perhaps, to "self-esteem," was inspired to keep, preserve, and leave behind him. Each volume is graced by a portrait of Mr. Combe; and from them, as well as from what is revealed in the volumes, one would be inclined to say that, all his "bumps" to the contrary notwithstanding, he was passably humane and benevolent, no doubt, but, on the whole, an egotistical, a self-conceited, self-satisfied, smirking, didactic, argumentative old—writer to the signet.

Among the pleasures of memory may be reckoned a perusal of studies, biographical and critical, of Voltaire, Rousseau, and other more or less obscene and atheistical, as well as brilliant and poetical, writers, the stars of the eighteenth century, to which may now be added *Diderot and the Encyclopædists*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall); though memory fails to recall any reason given either on the present or on any former similar occasion why those stars should just now, more than at any other time, be artificially rehoisted above the horizon behind which they had sunk, leaving with us quite as much of their fulgurance as we required. It is true that the centenary of Voltaire has lately been celebrated; but the essay entitled "Voltaire" came long before that. The question is whether Diderot and the Encyclopædists, who may easily be made out to include Rousseau as well as Voltaire, might not very well be allowed to rest in peace; what good the world could get out of their doctrines has already, without doubt, become incorporated imperceptibly in the written or unwritten code of intellectual, moral, and religious, or irreligious, rules whereby the social system of our day is worked. The evil which they did—and it was great—might surely, whatever Shakspeare has said to the contrary, be interred with their bones. However, if it pleases learned and accomplished gentlemen, whose pens are the pens of ready writers and whose essays are a very Golconda of literature, to write, there is nothing for it but to read and be charmed, whether their monographs refer to a Rousseau, or a Voltaire, or, as in the present instance, a Diderot and his fellows, an assemblage which readers of Milton might be tempted to liken to the celebrated gathering of infernal peers in *Pandæmonium*. Diderot, however, would make but a poor figure as an archfiend. Diderot, in the hands of the able analyst who has now chosen him as a subject, is, of course, treated chiefly as the representative of certain ideas, "which the social and economic condition of France on the eve of the convulsion made so welcome to men;" but, apart from those ideas, the circumstances of his life have been carefully brought together, and it is probably upon these circumstances, which affected him rather as a man with a living to gain than as a philosopher with views to propagate, that the ordinary reader's attention will be concentrated. Denis Diderot, then, was born at Langres, in 1713, of an ancient and reputable family, which had been engaged in "the manufacture of cutlery for no less than two centuries in direct line." He inherited, what he was fond of attributing to all the natives of Langres, "a head on his shoulders like the weathercock at the top of the church spire." He was in his early youth a pupil of the Jesuits. When the time came for earning his bread he had no taste for the cutlery which had made his father a man of substance, and he scorned both law and medicine, between which he was bidden to choose. He became a literary adventurer, and endured all the hardships that such a calling entailed in his day, and still, though not to the same extent perhaps, entails. In 1743 he married an illiterate seamstress, otherwise an excellent woman, whose "narrow pieties and homely solicitudes fretted him" however, and to whom, according to the "manners of the time," we are admonished, lest we should be tempted to set it down to his own innate viciousness, he was systematically faithless, beginning his faithlessness at the very time when she was on a visit to and making her peace with his father. About this time, having learnt English sufficiently to translate it, he published, something unseasonably, a translation of a book "concerning Virtue and Merit," qualities not generally associated with conjugal infidelity. In 1749 he was imprisoned in Vincennes, and denied on oath, as it appears, that he had written what he had written. In 1751 there was given to the public the first volume of the famous *Encyclopædia*, the project of which had been "fully conceived and its details worked out between 1745 and 1748." In 1754 he formed an attachment for a Mdlle. de Voland; and subsequently, down to the end of her life, in 1784 (?), he lived in what the monograph under consideration bids us remember was no "low amour with a coarse or frivolous woman of the world," but highly decorous adultery, such as no properly constituted

mind, especially in the eighteenth century, could possibly object to. In the interval between 1763 and 1765 he was induced to become a pensioner of the Empress of Russia, who had been brought to knowledge of him through the Encyclopædia; and in 1773 he, being sixty years of age and heretofore a mocker of travellers and travelling, took it into his head that he "owed a visit to his imperial benefactress whose bounty had rendered life easier to him." To Petersburg therefore he went, was loaded with favours, and returned, in 1774, thinking her not "less than the greatest of men." In fact, his adulation received its rebuke from the Empress herself, who hinted upon one occasion that Diderot was qualifying for the "deeper and fiercer hell" to which he thought that "those who flatter kings" ought to be consigned. In the evening of July 30, 1781, he, having had a serious illness in the early spring, sat down to table and, regardless of his wife's remonstrance, ate an apricot; after which he leaned his elbow on the table and trifled with some sweetmeats. A little while, and she asked him a question; she received no answer, and, looking up, saw he was dead. He found strength to converse to the end; and "in the last conversation that his daughter heard him carry on," he uttered what is called "the pregnant aphorism," though to some persons it may appear the monstrous fallacy, that "the first step towards philosophy is incredulity," if the latter term be properly understood as a "tendency to disbelieve," than which nothing is so likely to breed indifference, the arch-enemy of philosophy. Diderot is, no doubt, accurately described in the monograph, as a great talker rather than a great writer—a character which, if his remarks have been rightly understood, he also ascribed to himself; but it is curious that the writer of the monograph should have stated, at page 38 of the first volume, that, "like Dr. Johnson, he was a great converser, rather than the author of great books;" and, at page 264 of the second volume, that he was "less an author than a talker—not a talker like Johnson, but like Coleridge." Would not Coleridge have done in both cases? Though, of course, a man may be a talker "like Dr. Johnson," in a sense, without talking at all in the style in which Dr. Johnson talked. However, readers may safely be recommended to study the monograph for all that is worth knowing, communicated in the happiest manner, about Diderot and his talents, and his use or abuse of them, his position among writers and thinkers, and his connection with the Encyclopædia, with art, with the drama, with the literature which preceded, if it did not prepare the way for, the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Appended to the monograph is a translation of "Rameau's Nephew," a dialogue which underwent some singular adventures, fully described in all their interesting details at the commencement of the second volume. That Mr. Morley should translate the French word "sage," applied to a woman, by our word of exactly the same appearance, must be due to eccentricity; there are few persons at this day who would suppose that "sage" woman was English for "virtuous" woman. It is curious, also, to find so critical and careful a writer tripping over a time-honoured stumbling-block, and confounding, as third-rate novelists are wont to do, "a Frankenstein" with the monster created by Frankenstein.

## ART.

### PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—THE AWARDS.

Art and criticism, whether in the shape of awards and praise or blame and indifference, must ever walk side by side, however unwelcome the companionship may occasionally be to the artist. Criticism supplies incentive and reward on the one hand, and creates appreciation and demand on the other; and both artist and public are often indebted to it for guidance. The genius who may rail most bitterly against the want of sympathy, or the incapacity, real or imaginary, of some of his judges, is a critic to himself, for his work is the product of his own critical selection, employed instinctively or consciously. We hear it maintained by the disappointed, and also by some theorists, that criticism is prejudicial to the artist. Nothing, however, is more illogical. Can we suppose that the Athenians were not keenly critical of the productions of Phidias and Ictinus; that the masters of Gothic architecture found no intelligent appreciation even in the "dark ages;" that the merchant princes of Venice had no educated sense of colour? But criticism should not be expected to be infallibly right more than art is so; the public is the final judge of both; and we must be content with the reflection that mistaken criticism, like incompetent art, can do little harm except by misleading the ignorant or the tyro.

This view of the connection of art and criticism may lend fresh importance to our estimate of the awards discerned in the international competition at Paris—meaning in reference particularly to our English artists. Speaking generally, the numerous awards but confirm the highly favourable impression previously made on the Continent by the British art-show, whether as regards its comparative merit or the rapid progress evinced, especially in many of the principal applications of art to industry, as, for example, ceramics, glass manufacture, and furniture. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that many of our distinguished artists and leading firms in art-manufactures, who had not to make a reputation, were either absent or very imperfectly represented. Nor has the British section owed anything to the manner in which its contents were displayed. No pictures in the whole exhibition were so badly lighted as ours. Far too much of the light was obstructed in the English galleries by the centre portions of the awning, which were intentionally rendered more opaque; the rays consequently fell so perpendicularly that every projection of canvas or paint was thrown into undue prominence. And when, recently, we visited the Exhibition, the more transparent portion of the awning was so loaded with dust (which had apparently not been removed since the opening day) that the light was diminished to a degree we hardly remember to have seen equalled in any public exhibition. The dust gave, besides, the yellowing tinge of a London fog, and these combined influences had so disastrous an effect that we could scarcely believe we were not looking at bad copies of some of our old favourites. In other sections, nearest the picture galleries, the chaotic diversity of the cases and the want of plan in the hide-and-seek passages and enclosures, rendered it impossible to obtain any of the striking general effect presented by the French show, and which would have been secured by uniformity of cases and the ordered arrangement of our neighbours, or even of our public-spirited colony Canada.

The jury which adjudged the awards given in the Palais d'Industrie on Monday last with so much ceremony may be regarded as, officially, the highest critical tribunal in the world at this present time. But, as we have hinted, the data on which its decisions were founded were necessarily incomplete and imperfect. Other considerations should also have weight in accepting its judgments, if we would from all points of view "see ourselves as others see us." The recent decisions very much modified former judgments of a similarly constituted body. Novelty has its proverbial charm, but only for a time blinds us to defects. Fashion has sway in art as in other things, but what is "demodè" to-day may be in vogue

to-morrow. The awards were preceded by much criticism on our art in the Paris press; and certain French articles translated in the English newspapers were "one burst of applause." Some French journalists are evidently subject to Anglophobia, just as some of our own censors hold up French art as a perfect model for imitation. A race of critics is also not unknown on both sides the Channel who prove their superior penetration by finding recondite transcendental excellencies where common folk discover only mediocrity or (worse) eccentricity and pretentious incapacity. However, not a few of the French critics qualified the honey of their praise with a great deal of the wormwood and gall of censure. While universally admitting our superiority in water colours, they assert that we carry the limpidity proper to that medium into our oil paintings, or fall into the opposite extreme of bituminous obscurity; that our colouring is false and *criard*; that our execution is wanting in solidity and too minute; that we neglect the higher branches of art, and have nothing that can properly be considered a school. Much in our art even that is good for us, as well as bad, could not fail to prove distasteful to the foreign sympathies of an honest Continental critic. Here then, if, in the words of Solomon, "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," there is also confusion—as a contemporary remarked the other day apropos of the contradictions of the "highest authorities" touching the Afghan difficulty.

More valuable, perhaps, is the opinion of some eminent French artists—for the authenticity of which we can vouch. These generous critics have conceived a genuine admiration for the display of British art in the Champ de Mars. "If you have not," they say, "a school in the sense of traditional development from master to pupil, you have something which more than supplies its place. You have a hundred germs, or more mature growths, which collectively constitute a distinctive and national art. Teaching has rarely destroyed the individuality; and art, like poetry, is nothing without individuality. Your art is delightfully fresh, original, and living; while Continental art is mostly dead, or living only a galvanised life. Even your defects—and, pardon us for saying, you have many—have a naïveté preferable to the most learned of scholastic mannerisms. Look at even our French pictures—you can tell to what section of our school they belong almost invariably. Look at the German pictures—you have seen counterparts of all of them before; look at the multitude of imitators of Fortuny! Whilst with you it is always a surprise, a revelation, by its originality and its variety."

In proceeding to cite the prize-winners, we would venture to submit an occasional remark. As graceful, then, as it was just, was the voting of "diplomas of honour" to the memory of the deceased painters, Sir Edwin Landseer, G. H. Mason, J. Phillip, and F. Walker. Not less could be expected than that a "medal of honour" should be awarded to Mr. Millais, for he is assuredly the most powerful and—at least, technically considered—the most original of English painters. But it has probably been a surprise to many that the second medal of honour should have been carried off (as we think, deservedly) by an "outsider"—Mr. Herkomer, for his pathetic picture, "The Last Muster," which was relegated to the comparative seclusion of the Lecture Room in our Royal Academy Exhibition. The picture has precisely that quality of executive "solidity" which many French critics maintain is rarely found in our school—if "school" it can be called after what has been said. The best friends of the young artist will, however, urge him to strive to maintain that special excellence, and will not conceal the fact—which must be confessed—that his later pictures have not been up to the level of that noble work. The next grade of award—still in the section of painting—the "gold medal," is given to Messrs. Alma-Tadema and G. F. Watts. Mr. Calderon and Sir Francis Grant follow for the "rappel" of gold medal (that is, in acknowledgment of their having received the like award in a former Great Exhibition), the late President having been yet alive when the jury concluded their labours. A silver medal is appropriated to Mr. Ousey for his male portraits; bronze medals are given to Sir John Gilbert and Messrs. Orchardson and Briton-Rivièr; and "honourable mention" to Messrs. C. Green (for water-colour drawings), G. Leslie, and J. Pettie.

In the class of sculpture (much the weakest part of the British show) a gold medal is carried off by Mr. Leighton for his admirable "Athlete Struggling with a Python," and Mr. Boehm takes a silver medal. But why was not a diploma of honour voted to the memory of Mr. Foley, who is represented quite well enough, we think, for that distinction, though very far from adequately? It not unfrequently happens that an artist surpasses himself, as Mr. Leighton has done in his Athlete, when working under the excitement of finding a fresh vehicle of expression. The figure has the life-like energy (as contradistinguished from mere vivacity) which is often wanting in French sculpture of the highest technical accomplishment. Mr. Leighton was not, we believe, eligible for a prize in oil painting for the reason that, having served on the jury in that class, the three comparatively unimportant pictures by which he was represented were "hors concours."

In architecture the medal of honour is very properly assigned to Mr. E. M. Barry, the soundest and sanest of our architects. It is gratifying to see the highest official European distinction conferred on a gentleman who, after proving first prizeman in Government competitions at home, has been treated so unfairly. Mr. Waterhouse follows with the rappel of the medal of honour, and Messrs. Pearson and Street are the gold medallists. The silver medals are given to Messrs. Norman Shaw and T. H. Wyatt; the bronze to Messrs. Horace Jones and J. P. Seddon; and Mr. T. G. Jackson has received honourable mention.

An inference unfavourable to the capacity of Englishmen for art has been drawn from the circumstance that some prizemen in the British department bear foreign names. The inference, however, is assuredly not just. In point of fact, by the side of eighteen decidedly English names there are six foreign—that is, one quarter. But we are morally certain that an equal or larger proportion of names of foreign extraction—names of several or all nationalities in Europe—would appear in any list of art-prizemen at Paris. Of all people, artists are the most migratory; and the best men naturally gravitate to all great art-centres, such as London, Paris, and Rome. Of the six artists bearing foreign names on our list four, we believe, have had English mothers, and have received all or the major part of their art-education in England. Can a more typical Englishman be found in all respects, and pre-eminently so in his art, than Mr. Millais? It is an additional honour to England that, possessing as she now does artists of the first rank of her own, she knows no nationality in art, but still presents the warmest hospitality to the foreigner. Ethnologists tell us that by fixed laws currents of the great Teutonic, Latin, and cognate races have set towards our shores, where, at length arriving at an *impasse*, they mingle; and that it has ever been by contact of races that the greatest developments have been brought about of genius, intellect, and valour.

The winter exhibition of Drawings by Old and Modern

Masters, at the Grosvenor Gallery, will this year include a rich collection of the works of M. Ingres.

The Royal Academicians will meet for the election of a new president on the 13th of next month.

Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., has been re-elected Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy.

Applications for space in the Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition, to be opened at York in May next year, can now be made.

The discovery has been made in the cellars of the Artistic Museum of Berlin of some cases containing some valuable mosaics from Ravenna. They had been lying there since March 17, 1848, where they had been forgotten, having arrived in the midst of the confusion of the revolution.

It has been decided to hold an "Australian International Exhibition" at Sydney next year, in the month of August. Medals are to be awarded in the various sections, from Fine Arts to Produce. The exhibition derives additional importance from the circumstance that it is intended to hold a similar exhibition at Melbourne the following year, and in Queensland in 1881. "Exhibits" may therefore be successively shown in all three.

The Archaeological Society of Athens is in treaty for buying up the houses on the site of the Temple of Delphi and transferring the village to a short distance off. Excavations will then be undertaken. A funeral urn was lately dug up near the spot, containing a sculptured two-headed serpent; and it is highly probable that, besides remains of the temple itself, the site of so famous a shrine may yield a large number of precious votive objects.

While excavating in the Roman Forum, on the line of the Via Sacra, some highly interesting remains have just been discovered. These are fragments of the *fasti triumphales*, forming connecting links in the series of marble tablets found close by in 1547, which were arranged by Cardinal Alexander Farnese, and deposited by him in the Capitol—whence their name, *fasti Capitolini*. The new fragments relate to the years 643, 646, and 647 of the city, and nearly correspond with the Jugurthine War.

Mr. Hormuzd Rassam is about to start on a second and much extended tour of exploration in Syria. The chief seat of the explorations will be on the site of the ancient city of Carchemish, the Hittite capital. The site of the city of Assur, the metropolis of the early Assyrian empire, will also be explored. The mounds which mark the position of this city are larger and more lofty than those of Koyunjik or Nimroud, and evidently cover the remains of important edifices. In Babylon, generally, extensive researches are to be made.

A statue of Giorgione was unveiled at the Venetian town of Castelfranco on the 5th inst., to commemorate the fourth centenary of the birth of the illustrious painter. The occasion was made a great public fête in the picturesque old town; and after the ceremony of the unveiling, a visit was paid to the neighbouring cathedral, where hangs the master's finest work, an altarpiece representing the Madonna enthroned and Saints Liberale and Francesco. For the knight in armour of this picture we have the study in our National Gallery, from the Rogers' collection.

A competition took place at the Dudley Gallery on Tuesday last between the sketching clubs belonging to the art-schools of South Kensington (male and female), Lambeth, West London, and the "Gilbert." The prizes were awarded on Wednesday as follows:—For a figure subject—Mr. W. P. Cornish, of the Gilbert Club; for landscape—Mr. Nightingale, Lambeth Club; animals—Mr. E. R. Breach, West London Club; design—Mr. C. S. Reich and Mr. L. V. Reich, of the West London Club, and Miss E. Harrison, of the Lambeth Club; sculpture—Miss E. C. Bellows, West London. The award of honour to the best sketching club collectively was given to the Gilbert. The judges were Messrs. Pettie, R.A., and Peter Graham, A.R.A.

On Monday the annual civic banquet, known as the Colchester Oyster Feast, was celebrated. The company, which was presided over by the Mayor, numbered about 120.

It was recently announced by-way of New York that five missionaries had been murdered and eaten by the natives in New Zealand. A telegram direct from Wellington states that this report is completely unfounded.

A serious accident occurred last Saturday afternoon on the Taff Vale Railway, at Pontypridd, near Cardiff, by which twelve lives were lost and about thirty persons were injured. The passenger-train taking people from the Rhondda Valley to Pontypridd market ran into a train of empty carriages which was being shunted.

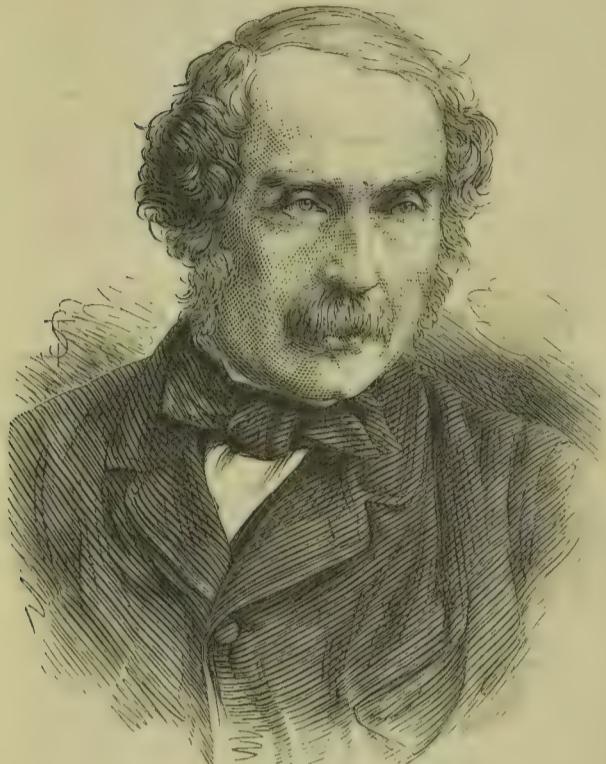
The German Government has sent, through Count Münster, in recognition of valuable assistance rendered by the coastguards belonging to the Folkestone station, on the occasion of the wreck of the Grosser Kurfürst, a handsome Berlin vase to Captain Usborne, R.N.; gold watches, with the Emperor's monogram, to Mr. Young, the divisional officer, and Mr. O'Connell, the chief boatman in charge of the station, and £200 to be divided amongst the men."

There has been a considerable amount of change in the personnel of the volunteer officers, says the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, during the last week. Three majors, five captains, and eleven subalterns have resigned, and the services of two subalterns have been dispensed with, so that there have been twenty-one retirements. But there have been twenty-five new appointments, so that there is a net gain of four. Of the retiring officers twelve held certificates of proficiency, three of them from schools of instruction.

Mr. Mundella, speaking at the College for Men and Women in Bloomsbury last Saturday evening, referred to Mr. Gladstone's article on "Kin Beyond Sea." He was sorry that he could not agree with the right hon. gentleman in regard to the view he took as to the position England would in future occupy to America. Apart from the great material resources this country possessed, they had a nation that was thoroughly cultivated, and which had a just appreciation of art, and which had a vast command for its industrial productions. The conditions of industry must be altogether changed before they came to an end of their coal supply, which must be at so distant a period that it was hardly worth considering. He could not give a better illustration than France of what could be done by an artistic nation without having these material resources, for France had, he believed, little coal or iron compared to England; yet there was a world-wide demand for her productions, because of the artistic feeling that was introduced. He believed that England was developing, though slowly, in the appreciation of art, which was gradually making itself felt, to their interests. With respect to its value, it was felt at this moment at the Paris Exhibition, and he thought that some day or other would make England a great workshop of art-production to supply other parts of the world.

## THE LATE SIR T. BIDDULPH.

We lately recorded the death, at Balmoral, of General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, whose portrait appears this week. He was second son of Mr. Robert Biddulph, of Chirk Castle. He was born in 1809, entered the Army as Cornet in the Life Guards in 1826, and served in the regiment till his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in October, 1851, when he went on half pay. On the retirement of General Sir George Bowles he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household and an equerry. He was afterwards appointed Receiver-General of the Duchy of Corn-



THE LATE SIR THOMAS BIDDULPH.

wall, and Joint Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse with the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B. In May, 1867, he was appointed Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse. In 1863 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and was recently made a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. Sir Thomas married, in 1857, the Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Seymour, by his first wife, who was a daughter of the ninth Marquis of Huntly. Sir Thomas became full General in October last, on the promotions consequent on the New Army Scheme. The Portrait is from a photograph by Hills and Saunders, of Eton.

## THE LATE PROFESSOR HARKNESS, F.R.S.

The sudden death of this distinguished geologist took place at Dublin on the 4th inst. Robert Harkness was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, in 1816. He was educated at the High



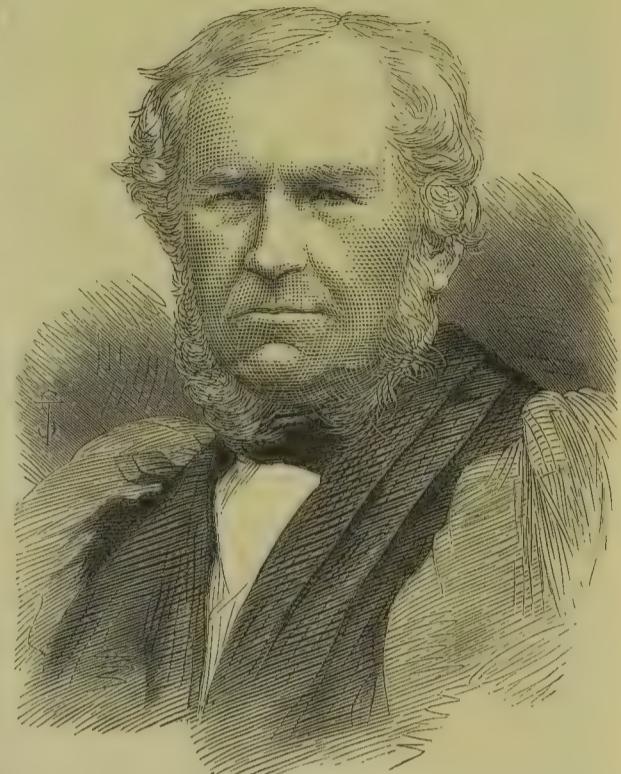
THE LATE PROFESSOR HARKNESS.

School of Dumfries and at Edinburgh University. In 1853 he was appointed to the Chair of Geology in the Queen's College, Cork. Professor Harkness has won for himself a European reputation by numerous important scientific researches, whilst his character and genial disposition endeared him to a very large circle of friends. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. Voss Park, of Clifton.

## THE LATE BISHOP MACKENZIE.

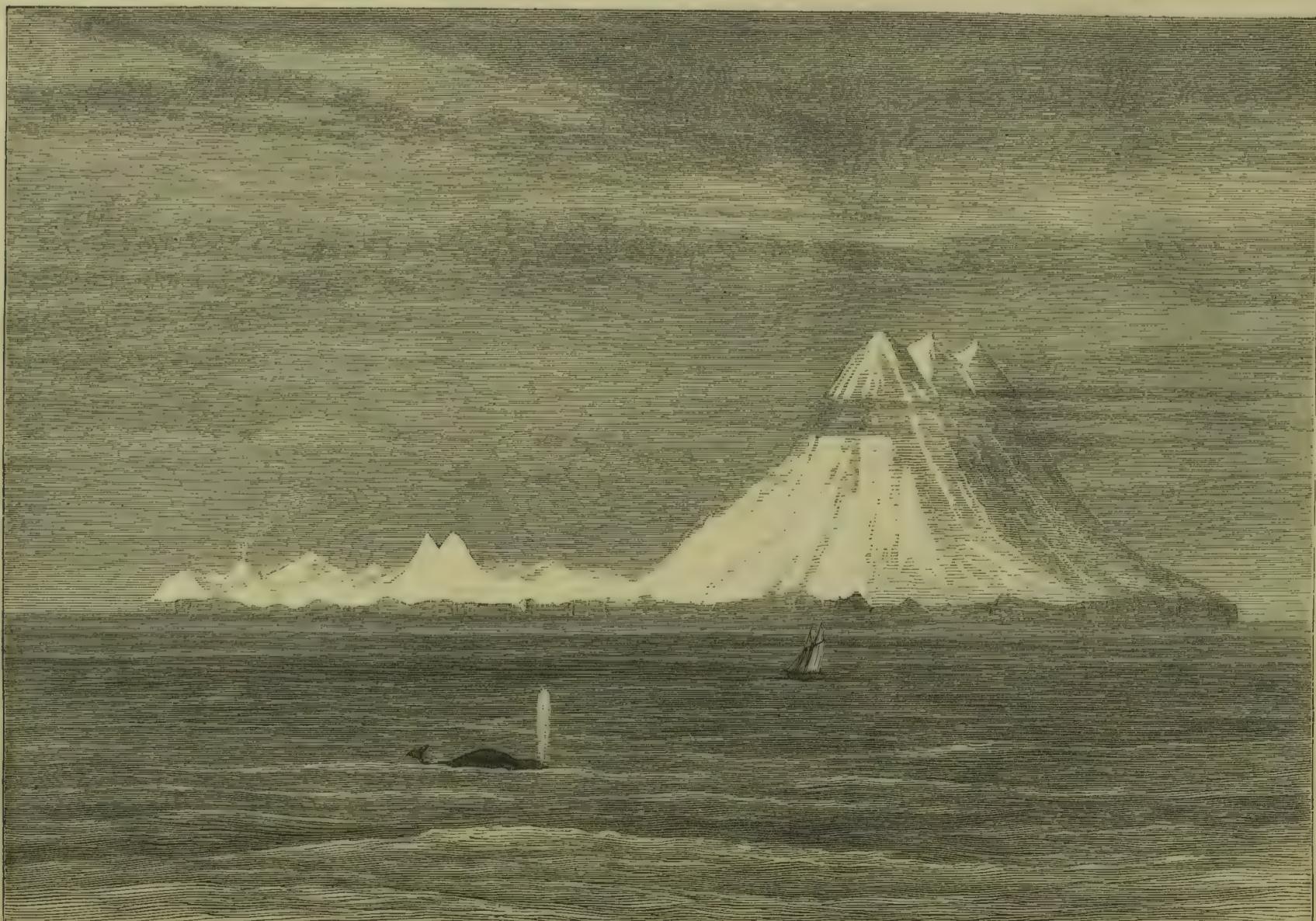
We announced last week the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, who held during seven years the office of Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, a charge henceforth to be merged in the new diocese of Southwell. It has been remarked, in a notice of his previous career, that his work as a parish priest was of the most varied character.

At St. James's, Bermondsey, at Great Yarmouth, at St. Martin's-in-the-Field, London, at Tydd St. Mary, and at South Collingham, he had to deal with populations with markedly different occupations and characters. Yet in each parish he was beloved by the people; at Great Yarmouth he was the idol of the fishermen, and at Tydd St. Mary he was the father of the now prevalent system of school or mission chapels. When he became Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham his position was a peculiarly delicate one; but he never overstepped his duties as Suffragan, or, on the other hand, failed to win the respect which his genial manner, sober churchmanship, and



THE LATE BISHOP MACKENZIE, SUFFRAGAN OF NOTTINGHAM.

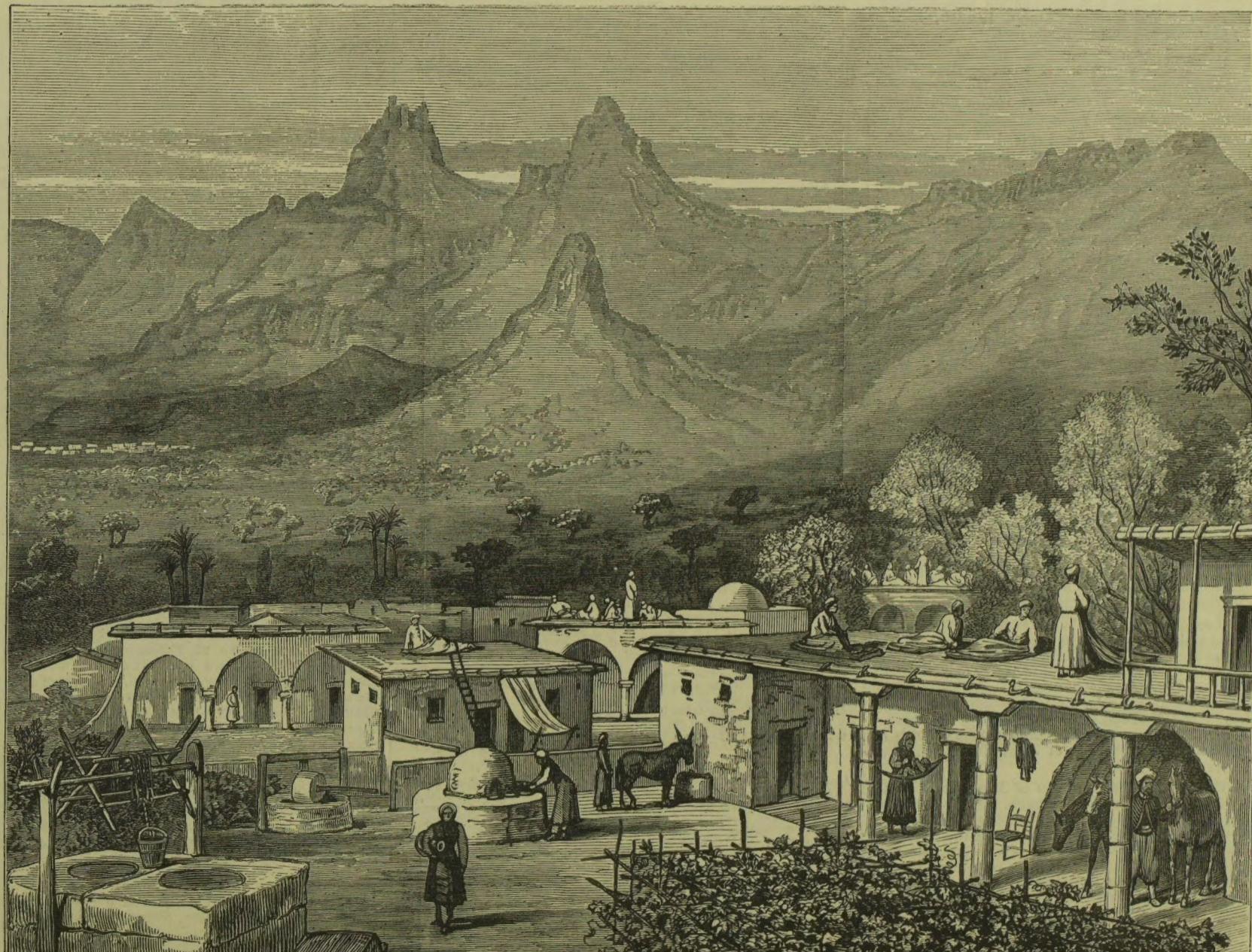
sound judgment inspired. In Convocation likewise his influence was considerable. He died in harness, having been at the Diocesan Conference, and at the consecration of the chapel at Lincoln Hospital, a few days previously. He was a considerable author, among his chief works being a prize essay on the Life of Offa, King of Mercia, a Commentary on the Gospels and Acts, a work on the Parochial System, Ordination Lectures, Meditations on Psalm xxxi., and other theological publications. The Portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.



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